**TERMS.**

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# The Compiler.


A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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## The Muse.

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race where some succeed,
While others are beginning;
'Tis luck at times, at other speed,
That gives an early winning.
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavor,
But keep this wholesome truth in mind,
'Tis better late than never.

If you can keep ahead, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel
By honest, patient labor;
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
'Tis better late than never.

Ne'er labor for an idle boast
Of victory o'er another;
But while you strive your uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother.
Whate'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose ever;
And if you fail to beat the rest,
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run,
Succeed by noble daring;
Then, tho' the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then never fret if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor,
But ever keep this truth in mind—
'Tis better late than never.

## Miscellaneous.

### A Cure for Diarrhea.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—"Numerous requests having been made to republish the recipe for diarrhea and cholera symptoms which we had in our paper some weeks ago and which was used by the troops during the Mexican war with great success, we give it below, with a very important correction of an error made in the first formula as to the size of the dose to be given:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Laudanum, ounces | 2 |
| Spirits of camphor, ounces | 2 |
| Essence of peppermint, ounces | 2 |
| Hoffman's Anodyne, ounces | 2 |
| Tincture of Cayenne pepper, drams | 2 |
| Tincture of ginger, ounces | 1 |

Mix all together. Dose: a teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful repeated in an hour afterward in a tablespoonful of brandy. This preparation will check diarrhea in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately.—In cases of cholera, it has been used with great success to restore reaction by outward application."

### Sheridan and the Boots.

He had always a taste for the art of duping, and he began early in life—soon after leaving Harrow. He was spending a few days at Bristol, and wanted a pair of new boots, but could not afford to pay for them. Shortly before he left, he called on two boot-makers and ordered of each a pair, promising payment on delivery.—He fixed the morning of his departure for the tradesmen to send in their goods. When the first arrived he tried on the boots, and complained that the "right" foot pinched a little, and ordered Crispin to take it back and stretch it, and bring it again at nine the next morning. The second arrived soon after, and this time it was the boot for the "left" foot which pinched. Same complaint: same order given; each had taken away only the pinching boot and left the other behind.—The same afternoon Sheridan left in his new boots for town, and when the two shoemakers called at nine next day, each with a boot in his hand, we can imagine their disgust at finding how nearly they had been duped.

☞In Bangor, Me., there resides a certain William S———, a teamster, who is noted for his jollity, and also for keeping late hours, as he usually goes home at 2 o'clock in the morning. Well, one stormy night about a year ago, William concluded to go home early, and, accordingly, he arrived at his house at just midnight. In answer to his knock, his mother opened a window and inquired:

"Who is there?"

"William," was the reply.

"No," said she, "you can't come that over me; *my* William won't be home for two hours yet."

Poor Bill had to wait till his usual time.

*An Editor Sold.*—The editor of an English paper was recently presented with a stone, upon which were carved the following letters. The editor was informed that the stone was taken from an old building, and he was requested to solve the inscription. It read:

| | |
|---|---|
| FORC | ATT |
| LETOR | UBTHE |
| IRTA | ILSAG |
| A In | St— |

Eminent men were called in to consult upon the matter, and after an immense amount of time consumed, they were informed that the stone was *for cattle to rub their tails against.*

*Life's Happiest Period.*—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: There is no pleasure that I have ever experienced like a *child's midsummer holiday.* The time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook, and take our dinner with us, and come home at night, tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down with all hands out of soundings.

☞Quilp says, when a woman is more chary of offending her hired-girl than her husband, it is owing to the difference of the *tenure* by which she holds them. It does'nt prove that she is indifferent to her spouse, but only that her worldly policy is stronger than her conjugal affection—that's all.—*Boston Post.*

☞"I sell peppermints on Sunday," remarked a good old lady who kept a candy shop, "because they carries 'em to church and eats 'em and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you want pickled limes you must come week days. They're secular commodities."

*Difference of Disposition.*—War is an unnatural monster, who devours his own children; Peace is a loving mother, whose whole time is devoted to bringing up her numerous olive branches.

☞A friend, in conversation with Rogers, said: "I never put my razor in hot water, as I find it injures the temper of the blade." "No doubt of it," said the poet; "show me the blade that would not be out of temper, if plunged into hot water?"

☞Rum, tobacco, and tight-lacing—the world's three great fool killers.

### Something About Comets.

Having now in our sky one of these erratic celestial visitors, the subjoined chapter on their elements and probable laws will be found interesting:

Little is known of the constituent elements of comets. The solid portion of the nucleus is very small, if indeed there is any solid portion at all; measured by the micrometer, the nucleus of the great comet of Donati of 1848 was but 800 miles in diameter, and the largest hitherto observed, that of 1811, was but 2,637 miles in diameter. Certain it is, that no comet has yet been found to exercise any perceptible force on even the smallest bodies in the solar system. Lexel's comet passed through the midst of Jupiter's satellites without causing the slightest perturbation in their motion; the comet of 1790 passed so near the earth that if its mass had been equal to that of the earth, it would have lengthened our year by 2 hours and 28 minutes. It did not lengthen it a single second; the mass of the comet, therefore, must have been less than the 1,5000th part of that of the earth.

The tails of comets have been the subject of much speculation; hitherto it has been supposed that they were a portion of the gaseous envelope of the comet thrown back by some repelling force of the sun; but this theory is not supported by the phenomena, for some comets have had two or more tails diverging from each other, as much in some instances as 90 degrees. In the tail of the present comet there is a mass of diffused light, sweeping far to the south of the tail proper, as described by Professor Bond. Whatever the tail of the comet may be, it is almost infinitely attenuated; stars of the 16th and 17th magnitude have been seen through fifty thousand miles' thickness of a comet's tail. Some of these tails are of enormous length; that of the comet of 1843 measured 150,000,000 of miles.

Strong arguments have been adduced for the belief that comets are entirely gaseous, as the nuclei of some have been resolved by the largest telescopes, but opinions are now inclining to the theory that the nuclei of some are solid, and that of Donati is even asserted to have a density equal to that of cast iron. This density, of course varies exceedingly according to their proximity to the sun: the comet of 1843 approached within half a million of miles of the sun, subjecting it to a degree of heat 3,000 times that of molten iron, or nearly 10,000,000 degree fahrenheit. Such a comet, traveling in a few days from this elevated degree of temperature into the realms of space where the temperature is at least 80 degrees fahrenheit below zero, has been chosen by some speculative theologians as the probable residence of the damned. The number of the comets is quite sufficient for this theory; Arago estimates that there are not less than 7,000,000 of them pursuing their courses around our sun, to say nothing of those of other solar systems.

The elements and the periods of but few have been computed, and some of the computed periods are so long that we may doubt whether our civilization will last long enough to preserve our present astronomic records until they can be verified. The date of re-appearance of Donati's comet has been fixed at A. D. 3999; the comet of 1814 is announced to re-appear after an absence of 3,000 years, and the period of the comet of 1680 has been fixed at anywhere from 800 years to eternity. All comets which return must move in ellipses, but the paths of some, so far as they have been observed, seem to be rather parabolas or hyperbolas, which would lead them off into endless space. It is hard to conceive, in an ordered system like this, of such bodies wandering from system to system, the will-o'-the-whisps of the universe. The power of gravitation of the sun, however, follows them very far: it is estimated to extend to 100,000,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun, or to a distance of 9,500,000,000,000 miles.

Comets are very much influenced in their orbits by the attraction of the planets: Halley's comet, the period of which is about 76 years, was during one revolution affected by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn to the extent of nearly two years. The period of Encke's comet, 1,210 days, has been gradually diminishing, so that it is now nearly two days shorter than it was a hundred years ago. Biela's comet, another of the comets whose orbits have been reduced to almost planetary certainty, it was at one time feared would come into inconvenient proximity with the earth. However, our globe was saved by the trifling distance of some 50,000,000 miles, the comet crossing our orbit on the 28th of October, and we reaching that point in it on the 30th of November. The danger of the world going to pieces from a comet-stroke is now considered improbable in the ratio of many millions to one, and it is doubted by many astronomers whether we should know it if a comet were to strike the earth.

*Wants to Tax the Necessaries.*—Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, in his late message to Congress, says that it will take $318,519,581 87 the present year to carry on the Government and prosecute the present unfortunate civil war, in which our country is engaged. To raise this amount of money and provide means to pay the interest on it seems to perplex him. He proposes that a portion of it be raised by *direct* taxation, by levying a tax on real and personal estate, as heavy as he thinks the people will stand. This being inadequate, he casts about for other means, and seems to come to the conclusion that the poorer classes had better be taxed excessively to pay the leeches who are making fortunes out of the war department, and therefore proposes to increase the duties on the *necessaries of life*, by raising the tariff on sugar, coffee, tea and molasses. He recommends to Congress to levy a duty of 2½ cents a pound on brown sugar, 4 cents on refined sugar, 6 cents a gallon on molasses, 4 cents on sour molasses, 5 cents per pound on coffee, and 15 cents per pound on black tea and 20 cents on green tea.—So, if Congress consents, the poor man is to bear the brunt of the war debt by having to pay the increased tax on his necessaries of life, while his rich neighbor is to have his *luxuries* at present rates. This is Black Republican equality.—*Easton Sentinel.*

*Rare Praise.*—"My son is now twenty-five years old," said a mother to her friend, at the same time wiping tears of gratitude from her face, "and he has always remembered what I taught him in his childhood. He has been a good boy. He has never brought a tear to his mother's eye."

Boys, of how many of you can your mothers say the same? And if any of you feel that it could not with truth be said, who will resolve to-day—"From this time I will do nothing which shall bring tears to my mother's eyes?"

### Drafting for the Army.

BY CHARLIE.

An amusing scene came off in a small town situated in the north-eastern part of this (*Duchess*) county, a week or two ago.

It appears that a young man engaged in peddling "Yankee Notions," happening to stop for the night at a tavern with his wares, thought he would have some sport with the rustics before taking his departure, and accordingly he adopted the plan of representing himself in the employ of "Uncle Sam."

Before retiring for the night he had the landlord of the hotel well posted as to his plans for the morrow, giving him proper instructions to inform the "greenys" that there was a drafting officer now stopping there.

In the morning he sallied forth into the bar-room, and the first one he "picked out" of the crowd was a man pretty well advanced towards forty-five years of age, apparently a coward at heart.

The officer advanced towards him, placed his hand upon his shoulder, at the same time asking his name:

"Oh! I cannot go!" exclaimed the man. "I cannot go; I'm not a sound man. I have had my fore-finger bruised, three of my ribs broken, and have lost the use of my right eye. I can't go! I tell you I'm not a sound man."

The officer thinking that the man had sufficient reasons why he could not go, left him and proceeded on to another man somewhat younger than the first man he accosted.

"Come up here, my fine fellow!" said the public functionary, "What is your name, sir?"

"Oh! I shall die before I get there!" cried out the second, somewhat encouraged by the success of the first, in getting off from being enrolled, "I never can go. I am so unwell!"

"Very well, my good fellow," carelessly replied "Uncle Sam." "I will never release you on any such pretense as that, unless you will get the written certificate of some practicing physician, well known in this vicinity."

Accordingly off starts the "green 'un" for the nearest doctor. Arriving at the house almost out of breath, he rushes in the doctor's office and cries out in a stammering manner:

"Doc—Doctor! I want you to give me a certificate to show to the man what pulls me off to join the army that I'm not a well man."

"Well," replied the doctor, "don't know as I can do that for you. I cannot say you are not a well man. I would perjure myself if I did."

"Oh! Now, dear doctor, you know it would be the last time I would see 'Sal' if they do take me off. Can't you jest set it down for me."

While the second character was gone for the doctor's certificate, the drafting officer had stuck on about twenty others, congregated about the room, each one having, in his own estimation, some very plausible excuse for not wanting to go.

It soon became rumored around the village what was going on at the tavern, and both old and young, male and female, rushed to the scene, the men begging to be "let off just for once," and the women crying and going into hysterics, upon the anticipated loss of husbands and lovers.

The "officer," after having enrolled a sufficient number of men to satisfy his fun-loving characteristics, gave orders to them to appear on the ground the next morning, to be in readiness to go to Albany the day following, to be armed and equipped.

Many were the tears shed that night, and many were the wills made. Lovers and husbands parted, as they thought, for the last time, and mothers thought they could never let their Zachariahs go to be shot at by the tarnal rebels.

The morning came, and the crowd began to gather around the hotel. Everything was ready to start—when—lo! the pedlar had decamped for parts unknown. The cry of "sold!" "sold!" went up from every mouth, and the men returned to their work, declaring that they would treat him to a coat of tar and feathers, if he should ever happen that way again.

*The Steel Pen Disease.*—Some of our readers, says the Boston Journal, will recollect a notice which appeared in the Journal last February, relative to a theory advanced by President Felton, of Harvard, that the debilitating and sometimes paralytic affections of the hand and arm experienced by those accustomed to write much, were attributable to the use of steel pens. Since the appearance of the notice in question there has been a good deal of speculation regarding the theory it described, and many practical tests of its reliability have been instituted. President Felton has received a great many letters proving the efficacy of resorting to the old goose quill in curing partial and almost complete paralysis of the hand and arm caused by using steel pens. One instance is very remarkable. An eminent publisher in this city, some two years ago, found himself unable to steady his hand to write. His hand and arm swelled so that he was forced to employ an amanuensis, and such was his necessity, only at very brief intervals, until he happened to see a description of President Felton's theory in the Journal. He adopted the goose quill instead of the steel pen, and in a month thereafter was able to do his own writing, which he continues to do without any trouble. It may save parties the risk of annoying President Felton with inquiries relative to the basis of his theory when we inform them that he has none to explain.

*A Broad Woman.*—The Princess Mary of Cambridge, whose betrothal to the Duke of Newcastle has been announced, is a very comely personage, but *very* stout; so stout, in fact, that she finds crinoline entirely superfluous, except around the bottom of her skirt: and it is said that it has been necessary of late to enlarge the door of her carriage. A marriage was proposed between her and Victor Emanuel, and he was delighted at the prospect of a connection with the royal family of England through the owner of so charming a face as that of the portrait which was shown to him. But when, on his visit to England, he saw the lady, *il re galantuomo*—himself no slender lad—he retired precipitately from the negotiation. "I cannot marry that woman," said he, "she's broad enough to sit upon the seven hills of Rome."

*Ladies Learning to Shoot.*—Captain Travis, the great pistol shot, is at present engaged in giving lessons in the use of that weapon to the ladies of Vicksburg, Miss. He says that his class already exhibit a proficiency never excelled by any previous class of either sex under his instruction.

### Battles.

Duane, in his Military Dictionary, says: Battles have ever been the last resource of good generals. A situation where chance and accident often baffle and overcome the most prudential and most able arrangements, and where superiority of numbers by no means insure success, is such as is never entered into without a clear necessity for so doing. The fighting of a battle only because the enemy is near, or from having no other formed plan of offence, is not the way of making war. Darius lost his crown and life by it. Harold, of England, did the same; and Francis the First, of Pavia, lost the battle and his liberty. King John, of France, fought the battle of Poictiers, though ruin would have attended his enemy if he had not fought. The King of Prussia lost his country and the reputation which Prussia acquired from Frederick II, by the battle of Fena. A skillful general will give battle when his army and situation cannot be worse, if defeated, than if he does not fight at all, and when the advantage may be great and the loss little.

### Negro Impudence.

Now that "war and rumors of war" have caused the fugitive slave act to be disregarded by officials, the negro population of Canada are fast flocking to this city and many of the interior towns of our State.

To know that our own city is receiving its full quota of sable emigrants, one need only to attend the Police Court a few days, and note the large preponderance of black criminals over the white. Crimes of all sorts and degrees are daily perpetrated by this class, and they seem to shrink from the commission of no offence, however criminal or revolting it may be. One of the most unnatural and disgusting crimes on the calendar was lately proven against one of these negro scoundrels in our Police Court. They are making this county a large bill of expense, and seem to be utterly reckless as to the consequences of any offence they may commit. Poultry yards, however, are the "apple of their eyes," and if their appetite for poultry is as good this year as it has always been, our commercial editor will have to record an unusual rise in the market on sustenance of this sort. Barns are their resting places, and, while they rest, they must need smoke their pipes, taking no notice of the fact that hay is a very combustible material. Such disturbers of the peace are getting numerous and measures will needs to be taken soon to prevent an increase of it.—*Detroit Free Press, June 27th.*

### Plain Truth.

An Irishman, writing from Philadelphia to the Boston *Pilot*, says:

"The very great majority of our late famous 'Wide Awakes' now belong to the Home Guards. Every one of these fellows voted for Lincoln, and they ought certainly to have been the first to volunteer for actual service. If they possessed the least spark of manhood or shame, they would not now be seen parading our streets—they would refrain from *playing* soldier. The Home Guards (alias the *Preserve* Korps) are composed almost to a man of Americans—rich men and their sons, and fancy clerks, who are firmly convinced that none but poor men should go to the war. Last fall an individual that belongs to the Guards gave $5000 towards the election of Lincoln: this man has two sons—stout, hearty fellows—yet he has discretion enough not to send either of them to do battle for their native land.

"Most of those Republicans who, last October, bellowed forth their defiance to the South, and who, when the Crittenden Compromise measures were introduced, opposed them with all their might, *now*, like cowards, shrink from the quarrel which they themselves, to a certain extent, provoked.

"In this city, at least, party differences are as rife as ever. Every Democrat, both great and small, is being ousted from the Navy Yard, Post Office, and other places.—The Democrats may enlist, for the Republicans are fond of peace, of gold, and of the fireside."

### Swear Him Often.

Gen. Scott had better keep his eye on S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and make him take the oath of allegiance every morning before breakfast, for a man who will use such language as is contained in the following resolution, offered by the said Chase in the Abolition convention, held at Buffalo, in 1848, is not to be trusted:

*Resolved*, That we hereby wish it to be distinctly understood, by this nation and the world, that as abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hopes for it in conformity to the laws of God, and our support of the rights of man, we owe to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him in all our civil relations and offices, whether as friends, citizens or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to REGARD and TREAT the third clause of that instrument, whenever applied *in the case of a fugitive slave*, as UTTERLY NULL AND VOID, and consequently forming NO PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, whenever we are called upon or sworn to support it.

*Barges for the President and Cabinet.*—It is stated that two new barges are being built in the Washington navy yard—one for the President and family and the other for the Cabinet. These are to be 26 feet long and 6 feet wide, to be pulled by twelve oars.—The President's boat will be painted white, with gilt stripe, and trimmed inside with blue damask. The boat for the Cabinet will be painted black, with scarlet stripe and with crimson trimmings.

*How to Make a Zouave.*—We got our information from one of the French drill sergeants himself, thus: "Take a recruit—keep him forty-eight hours—nothing to eat; den march him forty-eight hours—*noting to eat*; den let him fight like h—l forty-eight hours—*noting to eat*; by dam, he one Zouave."

*Arrested.*—Arthur McGruder, of Hagerstown, was arrested in that place on Sunday last by the Federal troops and taken to Gen. Patterson in Virginia. Charge unknown. —*Boonsboro, (Md.) Odd Fellow.*

*Speculating in Soldier's Pay.*—There is said to be a good deal of shaving practiced on the soldiers at Washington. Some, it is stated, have given as high as from 20 to 50 per cent. for advance money.

☞"Husband, I hope you have no objections to my being weighed?" "Certainly not, my dear, but why do you ask the question?" "Only to ascertain if you will let me have my weigh once."

### Freedom of Opinion and the Privilege of Habeas Corpus Inalienable Rights.

Judge Miller, of the United States District Court in Milwaukie, (formerly of Gettysburg,) charged the jury at unusual length at the opening of the July term, touching upon several topics now of peculiar interest to every American citizen.

Apparently having reference to the disposition among a certain class of over-zealous patriots, to pronounce all men "traitors" who do not think precisely as they do on political subjects, Judge Miller said:

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and "the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, subject to responsibility for its abuse." These principles are engrafted into our very nature as free American citizens. I mean the liberty of the press and free discussion among men, upon all subjects relating to their duties and their rights as free citizens; but not licentiousness of the press and factious and scurrilous abuse and misrepresentation of men in places of public trust, which is the bane of free governments. In this time of excitement, and disposition to cast off restraints of law, some men, under the disguise of extreme love of country may be disposed to indulge their envy, hatred, malice and ill will towards others probably much more worthy and patriotic than themselves. Men may assume a standard of patriotism and loyalty for themselves, but they cannot be permitted to pronounce other men traitors, who do not in their opinion, come up to that standard. The constitution and laws of the United States define the crime of treason; and by which every man is to be tried.—There is no propriety in this free North, where every man is loyal to the government, and where we hold no persons in bondage, of inaugurating a system of secret police. In times of excitement, as men are more apt to be zealous than wise, we should keep before us the example of France; when the reign of terror became so intolerable that all classes of men were glad to seek refuge under a military despot. In this country it is proper and perhaps necessary, that there should be a variety of sentiment upon every subject of governmental policy. Here, where the voice of the people rules the nation, free discussion is necessary and proper for public instruction. From the Declaration of independence to the present day, there has not been one great principle or policy established without free, open and manly discussion, and it is not probable that there ever will be, so long as the people continue to be free citizens under a constitutional form of government. Congress is prohibited by the constitution from passing any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. Men at this time of excitement should avoid personal crimination and recrimination.

And in regard to suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, he said:

Nor can arms take the place of laws.—Every consideration of justice and of humanity requires, that the constitutional supremacy of the civil department of the government over the military should be preserved. It would be a great dereliction of duty to deny the prisoner the speedy trial as guaranteed to him by the constitution. It would be unjust to refuse a citizen legal redress for a wrong. And it would be derogatory to the National judiciary to deny to a prisoner the writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of his confinement.

We have fallen upon evil times, if any respectable portion of our citizens should insist, that upon the order of an unauthorized person, a citizen not under arms should be deprived of a judicial inquiry into the cause of his imprisonment, in opposition to the judicial authority of the land. "The rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched or things to be seized." "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia in active service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted." "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

These constitutional provisions were borrowed from the English constitution and laws; and, except the last, were by general consent added to the original constitution as amendments. They were deemed so necessary for the protection of the citizen, that their omission was made an essential prerequisite to the ratification of the constitution by some of the States. And in the English and American Courts it is well understood that the law making power alone can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and only when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. In the government of the United States, Congress alone has that power. Rare instances have occurred in the United States where the writ was suspended by order of a military commander, in cases of extreme necessity, for a limited time; but they were not claimed as the exercise of a rightful power, but as an excuse based upon a temporary and extreme necessity. The suspension of the writ by any other authority than Congress the Courts and judges are not constitutionally bound to respect. If there is any allegation or supposed allegation of crime against an individual, he must be proceeded against by a legal warrant issued by competent authority under oath; and he is entitled to an examination before commitment; and if arrested without warrant, he must be delivered over for such examination. The firmness of judges and the honesty of jurors are the sure hope and protection of every citizen. Upon this rock all persons intrusted with the administration of the laws must stand, holding the scales of justice with a steady hand, unmoved by the rude blasts of faction or the popular surges of party. The Federal Judges are sworn, "That they will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that they will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on them as judges, according to the best of their abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the United States. And that they will support the constitution of the United States." There is no higher law binding upon the citizen than the constitution and laws of his country.

### Uphold the Constitution.

We copy from the New York *Observer*, the recognized organ of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, the following article:

The Constitution is of more value than all the Presidents, from Washington to Lincoln: of more value than fifty Souths or Norths; of more value than fifty millions of lives or money. And when the daily newspapers speak of setting aside the Constitution because its provisions make the work of war too slow, they are preparing the way for another revolution.

If this war cannot be carried on under the Constitution, then it is a wicked war, and the men who are waging it are tyrants and despots, whose feet are on the necks of the people already. One of the daily papers of this city, a leading journal, high in the confidence of the Administration, thus prepares the way for the approaching session of Congress:

"Congress will act as if invested with the power of a National Convention; for in merely sanctioning what the Executive has already done, in the levying of troops for three years, in the use of unappropriated moneys for extraordinary expenses, and in its appointments, it will have to transcend the authority of the Constitution. And there can be no hesitation, not only in approving these acts, but, if necessary, resorting to other measures equally unwarranted by the precise letter of that instrument."

It may be useless for the friends of the Constitution to raise a voice of remonstrance at this stage of the business, and in the present state of the public mind. But we fear that the men who propose to set aside first the Government, and now the Constitution, are preparing to divide the North and inaugurate another war, far more tremendous than the one now on our hands. When the American people come to understand that it is seriously contemplated to make this war subversive of the Constitution, they will arise in their majesty, and in a way not to be misunderstood, rescue and preserve the charter of our liberties. These are perilous times, and the only man fit to be trusted is he who stands fast to the letter of the instrument that makes this a safe and permanent government.

### Excoriation.

A Republican journal of New York, which has distinguished itself by the "marking and denunciation of traitors," (Union men,) is thus alluded to by the Boston Post—

"It [The Tribune] has attacked, with suspicion at least, almost every military leader in the campaign—it has attempted to weaken the power of the Administration in the prosecution of the war by accusing it of imbecility, and of harboring the idea of compromise for fear of the great responsibilities thrown upon it—it has stirred up the public mind to the verge of insurrection against the authorities at Washington, by assuming to understand the position of the campaign, the ability of the army to do, and throwing the charge of weakness and hesitation upon the military and civil leaders; and worse than all the rest, it has winked at the suggestions of its correspondents, that this should be made a war for the equality of all men. In other words, that this should be a war for the emancipation of the 4,000,000 of slaves in the South.

"We say what we firmly believe, that no power in the country at this time is doing so much towards demoralizing this war, not only at home but abroad: towards weakening the hands of the Cabinet, the President, and the military leaders: towards setting the people of the North, and of all the loyal portions of the Union against the Administration; towards creating a military despotism, by placing some leader of a faction at the head of the army, and overturning the constituted authorities; towards making the army of the Union an emissary of Exeter Hall, of Music Hall, of fanaticism everywhere; towards the utter destruction of the Republic, by taking away the moral basis upon which the army, our only hope, now stands—than the New York Tribune."

*From the N. Y. World.*

☞It has now for a long time been the Tribune's daily business, either by open attacks or cowardly insinuations, to weaken the administration and the commanding general, and drive them into hazarding a battle before they are prepared, *in order that the defeat of our army may afford it a pretext for again advocating secession, as did last winter.*—The readers of that sheet cannot have failed to notice the frequent cropping out, during the last few weeks, of the idea that, if we do not whip the rebels in the first battle or two, we ought immediately to recognize their independence; and this idea has been constantly put forward in the articles in which that sheet has urged a battle before the greatest military commander in the world thought it would be safe. *The Tribune wishes the Union forces to be beaten, and is therefore hounding on Gen. Scott to fight before he is ready.* It has already given notice that, *if we lost the first battle, it goes for southern independence.*

*Hard Times West.*—The Treasurer of Dubuque County, Iowa, advertises to the extent of five pages (twenty columns) in the Dubuque Herald, describing real estate to be sold at auction, for payment of delinquent taxes.

☞An old bachelor ill, his sister presented him a cup of medicine.

"What is it?" he asked.

She answered—

"It is elixir asthmatic, it is very aromantic, and will make you feel ecstatic."

"Nancy," he replied, with a smile, "you are very sister-matic."

☞Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just. But six times armed is he who owns a good revolver.

☞To make excellent jam—squeeze six or eight women, now-a-days, into a common stage coach.

### The Republican Party Suppressing a Rebellion.

According to President Lincoln, it is the Republican party which is to put down the Southern rebellion. In his late message to Congress he uses this language:—

"It is now for them [the American people] to demonstrate to the world *that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion*; that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves, at succeeding elections.

"Such will be the great lessons of peace; that what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by a war; teaching all the folly of beginning a war."

That is, those who carried the election last November, are now to "demonstrate to the world" that they can also "suppress a rebellion." What a pity the President had not announced this idea in his proclamation calling for troops to conquer the South. How much fairer it would have been *then*, to announce that it was the party that elected him, to which he looked for the men and money to sustain his Administration by force of arms.

It is a misfortune that the President cannot rise above party considerations in discussing the momentous questions before the country. As in his Inaugural, he recognized the Chicago platform as the guide for his Administration, so now he cannot divest himself of the fallacy that it is the Republican party which is to "suppress the rebellion" and sustain the Government. Nor is the President alone in this absurd notion. While, in one sense, party lines are forgotten, that is, so far as to accept the service of Democrats as well as Republicans to fight the battles of the country, the theory nevertheless runs through all their political calculations, that it is the Republican party which is to save the Union, and to suppress the rebellion. Yet it is not often that the idea is so frankly expressed, as in the paragraph which we have quoted from the President's Message.

Should this war prove successful, and the seceded States be reduced to subjection, we shall have no end of the partisan boast that the party "who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion;" and that it is due to the political organization which elected Mr. Lincoln, that the Union was saved from dissolution. It is insulting to the thousands of men who voted against the Republican party, but who are now fighting the battles of the Union, or contributing of their means to sustain those who have gone to the war, to be thus officially told that it is not their services, but to those who carried the Presidential election, that the salvation of the country, if indeed it shall be saved by war, will be due.

We hope that the Union may be saved from dissolution, and that the Government will prove equal to the immense strain upon it, caused by the present civil war. We would scarcely stop to inquire who saved it,—whether Republicans or Democrats; but it does seem a little odd that while calling for troops without distinction of party, the President should announce to the world that one party alone is to have the honor of suppressing the present rebellion.—*Journal of Commerce.*

### "No Compromise."

The groans of the New York *Tribune*, and the lamentations of the worst Abolitionized of the Republican organs, over the probability of a movement being made by the Administration, to terminate our National difficulties, without a further resort to the sword, are all idle expenditures of virtuous sorrow! The President and his Cabinet have too many relatives to be made rich—too many favorites that must be fed—and too many persistent partizan beseechers for the snug places that are connected with an extensive campaign, to think of giving up the distribution of so large a sum as will be required for the prosecution of the war.—Just so long as the nation furnishes the means, the thought of a peaceful adjustment will be one of the last things that occurs to the minds of those at the head of National affairs. The leaders of the party will never consent to Compromise, while there are prospects of bounteous spoils before them. What matters it, if thousands of good men are left dead on the battle-field, our treasury made bankrupt, and our shoulders loaded with a crushing debt, if the greedy fortune seekers of the Republican party are enabled to fill their gaping pockets, and live off the fat of the land!—*Erie Observer.*

### The Gathering Troubles.

Apprehensive of a collision with England, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, referring to the defences of that city, says:

What complications this war may bring upon us it is impossible to foresee, but it is clear that English ships will disregard the blockade as far as possible. A prominent English journal observes that England will "tide over this war as she did in 1812, when cotton, though at a higher price, was always to be had." It is stated that an English ship lately ran the blockade at New Orleans and landed twenty thousand stand of arms and hundreds of tons of powder.—With this disposition on the part of England, even now, what may we not expect when the English operatives are suffering with famine, and when the English shall have been irritated with the constantly recurring news of the capture of English ships endeavoring to break the blockade? The English will have a strong fleet in the Gulf, and questions will be constantly arising, difficult to be decided even by the calmest tempers, and perhaps impossible in the state of feeling which will then exist.

It therefore becomes a matter of most serious importance, to see to the adequate protection of the Atlantic cities. Operations on the largest scale are in progress in New York, and we should be glad to know that our own city will not be neglected.

*Sensible Queries!*—The self examining society has proposed the following queries to all people about this financial period:

Does it cost anything to print a paper?

How long can a printer afford to furnish a paper for nothing?

Do printers eat, drink, and wear clothing?

If so, how do they get it?

Do I owe for a paper?

Is not this particular period a first rate time to pay up?

☞"If you marry," said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be a woman who has judgment and industry enough to get a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress neatly, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to hold her tongue."

*Chicken Story.*—We last night heard of a remarkable hen, owned by a man in Florida. She lays her eggs in the best bedroom of the house, wipes her feet at the door before entering the house, lays an egg every day in the week except Saturday, when she lays two eggs; or one with a double yolk, and none on Sunday.

"*Every Man's House is his Castle.*"—The following is Lord Chatham's brilliant illustration of the celebrated maxim in English law, that "every man's house is his castle:"

The poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter—but the King of England cannot enter! all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement!

☞A mad princess of the house of Bourbon, on being asked why the reigns of queens were in general more prosperous than the reigns of kings, replied, "Because, under kings, women govern—under queens men."

☞If you think you are too tall, marry an extravagant woman, and you will find yourself short enough.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

# THE WAR.

## ANOTHER BATTLE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA!

*Complete Victory of Federal Troops.—General Garnett Killed.*

CINCINNATI, July 15.-

General Garnett was killed by an Indiana soldier in a regular battle fought yesterday 8 miles from St. George. This is reliable. Particulars of battle soon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Dispatches from Grafton state that the body of General Garnett, the late commander of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill, had arrived there in a special train. He was killed while attempting to rally his retreating forces at Carrack's Ford, near St. George.

The rebels were completely routed by General Morris' division. All of their camp equipage was captured, with many prisoners, and their loss is about fifty killed. The loss on our side is four of the Ohio 14th regiment killed, and a few wounded. The rebels are now scattered in every direction.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, dated at Grafton, says the rebels retreated from Laurel Hill. On Thursday night Gen. Morris' column commenced the pursuit, and the next afternoon, after a terrible forced march through rain and mud over Laurel mountain, our advance came upon the enemy at Carrack's Ford, eight miles south of St. George, Tucker county.

The rebels drew up in line of battle and poured a raking volley on the right of our column, into the Ohio Fourteenth, which returned it, and a hot fire, lasting 20 minutes, was kept up, when Dumont's Indiana Seventh made a charge upon their battery. They broke and ran, crossing the ford towards St. George.

Gen. Robert S. Garnett, while attempting to rally his flying men, was struck by a ball, passing through his spine and out at the right breast. He fell dead on the sand.

GRAFTON, Va., July 15.—A train arrived here this morning, bringing the body of Gen. Garnett. He held a commission as Adjutant General of Virginia, and was in command of the rebel forces in Western Virginia.

The rebels were pursued from Laurel Hill by Gen. Morris' command, consisting of the Fourteenth Ohio and Seventh and Eighth Indiana Regiments.

At Carrack's Ford Gen. Garnett attempted to rally his forces, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which Gen. Garnett was killed and 20 of his men left on the ground, and many bodies were carried off.

The rebels were completely routed and scattered.

Gen. Morris' command captured forty loads of provisions, and all their horses, wagons, &c.

Gen. Garnett's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends.

Two men were killed and two wounded in the Ohio fourteenth Regiment. There were no other losses on our side.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINTON, June 15.—The following is the official report of the battle of Carrack's Ford, dated Huttonsville, Va., July 15, 1861:

*To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General:* Gen. Garnett and his forces have been routed and his baggage and one gun taken, and his army completely demoralized.

Gen. Garnett was killed while attempting to rally his forces at Carrack's Ford near St. George.

We have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia.

Our losses are but 13 killed, while the enemy's loss is not far from 200 killed, and the number of prisoners we have taken will amount to at least 1,000. We have captured 7 of the enemy's guns in all.

A portion of Garnett's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by General Hill, who is in hot pursuit.

The troops that Garnett had under his command are said to be the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseeans and Carolinians.

Our success is complete, and I firmly believe that Secession is killed in this section of the country. (Signed)

G. B. M'CLELLAN,
Maj. Gen'l U. S. Army.

## THE BATTLE OF BEVERLY.

We have some further particulars of the engagement near Beverly, Va., between the Federal and Confederate forces. The Washington Star publishes the following:

*Beverly, Va., July 13, 1861.*—Gen. McClellan's victory of to-day is complete. Gen. Garnett, on learning of the engagement, imprudently left his entrenched camp at Huttonsville with the main body of his army, leaving what is supposed to be but a camp guard there. He advanced to succor Col. Pegram, and had arrived within three miles of Beverly when he was met by those of Pegram's flying forces who were foremost in the retreat. As they rushed in among Garnett's troops they created such a panic among them as to make it necessary for him at once to decline standing to give our pursuing forces battle, and to fly himself in turn. He decamped accordingly in the direction of St. George with all possible haste and in disorder.

Gen. McClellan's pursuit of the main body of Pegram's retreating force was in the mean time vigorously pushed, and, on coming up with them (disheartened by intelligence that Gen. Garnett, instead of carrying out his original purpose of covering his retreat, had himself turned and fled with his whole force of eight thousand men,) Pegram promptly made propositions to Gen. McClellan for the surrender of all that remained of his force, admitting that he had a hundred and fifty killed, and the rest, except those he offered to surrender, scattered in the woods, God knows where.

Gen. McClellan offered to treat them as prisoners of war, but expressly stipulated that he could give them no guarantee whatever concerning the disposition the government might eventually make of them for having taken up arms against its authority, it not being in his power to relieve them of their liability to the law on that account.

Gen. Pegram accepted those terms, and all that remained of his command of about 2,000 to 2,500 between 600 and 700 have accordingly surrendered. With the prisoners Gen. McClellan made in the previous forty-eight hours, this makes full 1,000 prisoners on his hands—near half of Pegram's command—a troublesome incumbrance truly.

## The Occupation of Bunker Hill—Onward March to Winchester.

MARTINSBURG, July 16.—The army under Gen. Patterson moved this morning toward Winchester, fully 25,000 strong. As the vast body moved away there was profound astonishment at their immense number.

Major General Patterson and staff left this morning with the troops of the army. The 1st Pennsylvania regiment is guarding Martinsburg. Two regiments of the Pennsylvania reserve forces are to be at Hagerstown to-day—those of Col. Rickets and Col. Mann. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front. Your correspondent leaves at once to join the front of the column.

BUNKER HILL, Va., 15.—The whole of Gen. Patterson's division of the army, with the exception of the First Pennsylvania regiment, advanced to this point to-day.

## GEN. JOHNSON RETREATING FROM WINCHESTER.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., July 18, A. M.—This morning a messenger arrived at Gen. Patterson's headquarters, bringing information that Gen. Johnson's forces have retreated five miles beyond Winchester.

Harper's Ferry was occupied to-day by one regiment of federal troops. The ford at this point has been completed, which serves to afford communication between the Maryland and Virginia shores until the bridge shall be reconstructed.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 18.—A fight is reported to have taken place near Fulton, Galloway county, between Col. McNeil's six hundred federal troops and Gen. Harris' force of 1,000 secessionists.

An official dispatch from Col. McNeil states that he had met Gen. Harris and completely routed him, and adds: "Our loss is twelve wounded; Gen. Harris' force is considerably diminished."

## FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE OCCUPIED BY FEDERAL TROOPS.

Gen. McDowell's column advanced as far as Fairfax Court House on Wednesday last. The Confederates retired towards Manassas Junction that morning, leaving a quantity of flour, fresh beef, entrenching tools and baggage.

WASHINGTON, July 18, Midnight.—An officer from the seat of war reached here to-night and brings information that the Federal troops which marched from Fairfax Court-House last night appeared before Centreville about 10 o'clock this morning.—They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments, and formed in line of battle, but the enemy retired.

The army was to march on Manassas Junction this afternoon.

Reports are prevalent to-night, which are credited, that a fight of minor importance took place at Bull's Run, five miles from Manassas Junction, and that several were killed and wounded on the Federal side by a masked battery.

# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

## The 19th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

One of the most important officers to be voted for at the next October election, will be a President Judge for this district, composed of the counties of York and Adams, for the ensuing term of ten years. We are glad to learn that the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, whose present term of office expires next fall, will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for re-nomination. His able and impartial discharge of his high duties heretofore, will doubtless command for him a triumphant endorsement by the people.—*York Gazette.*

☞It is reported in Washington that General Scott is determined to take the field. He will cross the Potomac and assume the supervision of General McDowell's division. His body-guard will be of picked men, and a number have already been selected.

☞The N. Y. Post says the Wall street bankers on Tuesday subscribed the full amount of a five million loan in half a day's time.

☞The Massachusetts war loan of one million dollars has been taken by the capitalists of Boston.

☞Some time ago the *Bucks County Intelligencer* tried the experiment of denouncing Mr. Henry Black, a former resident of that county, but now of Philapelphia, as a secessionist and traitor, for no other reason than because Mr. Black was an active Democrat, and not quite so ferocious in his animosity to the South as the *Intelligencer* deemed that the crisis demanded as a proof of loyalty. Whereupon Mr. Black prosecuted the publishers of the paper for libel. The case was tried in Philadelphia before Judge Allison, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty against the defendants on Thursday week.

As treason is a capital crime, it stands to reason that to charge a man with it who is not guilty of it, merely from political animosity, or to damage him or his business by creating a violent prejudice against him thoughout the community, is a highly actionable offence, and if the perpetrators are not taught this by experience it will be because they are treated much more forbearingly than they treat others.

☞Those two hot warriors, Greeley and Bennett, have fallen out. Here is a specimen of the *Herald's* talk about old White Coat:

"But when justice gets her due—when the chief offenders in the work of bringing upon the country this civil war shall be punished—such Abolition and disunion agitators of the last twenty years as Greeley, Garrison and Giddings will be among the list of traitors hung up like herring to dry in the sun. Greeley particularly, has been a great sinner and withal a very dirty one. Let him be washed or let him retire."

☞The correspondent of the New York World (Republican), thus mentions Senator Breckinridge's speech in the Senate on Tuesday:

Senator Breckinridge's speech in the Senate was a bold, vigorous and determined effort, both in substance and manner. The audience which gathered to hear him was a very large re-assembling of those of other days. As an oratorical effort the speech was unsurpassed, and was in striking contrast with some that followed.

☞The first of the races between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and mate took place on Monday, over the Union Course, Long Island, and resulted in the discomfiture of Flora in three straight heats. The figures were 2:22¼—2:23—2:23¼. This is said to be the fastest time ever made to wagons, by 2¼ seconds. The race was for $1,000, to wagons, mile heats, best three in five. Flora was the favorite previous to starting. A large amount of money changed hands. John Morrisey, the backer of Ethan Allen, is said to have won $10,000.

☞The Burlington, Vt., Times, a very strong Republican paper, calls strenuously for the removal of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet, in consequence of the late startling developments of peculation in his department, and the lack of confidence in his capacity and integrity.

☞A Cincinnati paper speaks of Owen Lovejoy, the vociferous Abolitionist from Illinois, as a man of immense lung power and very little brains. His speeches can be heard for half a mile, and are not worth hearing at any distance.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 12th inst., Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution proposing amendments to the constitution for a peaceable adjustment of the present national difficulties. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate passed the bill for the collection of the revenue, etc.

In the House, the bill making additional appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1862, and appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1861, and the bill making additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government, were taken up and passed without discussion.

The aggregate of the appropriations in the first mentioned is $258,554 90; the aggregate appropriations of the second bill $548,125.—Total $806,679 90.

The bill to give the President 500,000 men and 500,000,000 dollars to support the Government was taken up.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, proposed an amendment limiting the term of service of the volunteers to one year. He held that the effect of the employment of so vast a force for three years argued a distrust of the ability of the government to put a speedy termination to the rebellion.

Mr. Blair, chairman of the committee on military affairs, briefly defended the bill, after which the proposed amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the clause of the bill appropriating $500,000,000 was stricken out.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, while entirely willing to vote all necessary supplies, was opposed to exceeding the estimate of the government. He therefore moved to substitute four instead of five millions.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, was willing to vote all supplies of men and money necessary to sustain the dignity of the government, but opposed to forcing upon the administration more men and money than it had asked. He was opposed to placing such enormous power and patronage into the hands of the President—to passing bills of indemnity intended as party spoils—and to the suspension of those laws which guarantee the rights of the private citizen. He would nevertheless, vote for those supplies asked for by the government.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, expressed the determination of those he represented to give the government all the men and money requisite for its maintenance, but it was the understanding of the Union men of Kentucky that this would not be a war of subjugation upon the seceded States. Let it but appear that this war was to be one of subjugation, and his constituents would withhold men and money from the government for its enforcement.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to reducing the amount of men or money appropriated. He had from the first thought that 100,000 men would be amply sufficient for the work in hand, but the greater the number of men the quicker would be the work. He did not know whether there existed any intention of subjugating the South, but this he did know, that the North intended to force the South into submission to the laws of the government. It intended to educate the people of the South into obedience to the government, and if it should become necessary to force them into abject submission, the fault would be their own. The army of the Union should precede the laws of the Union from the lakes to the gulf and it may be necessary to leave its track so deep in Southern soil that centuries shall not efface it. It was necessary that rebellion should receive a terrible rebuke.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, did not enter into the spirit evinced by his colleague, (Mr. Hickman.) There were in the South as loyal men as ever marched beneath the flag, and he would discriminate in their favor. He also opposed the reduction of the army. England dared not afford aid to the rebels, but no one could tell what the next sixty days might bring forth, and he desired to give the President a superabundance of power to meet every contingency.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, confessed to a chronic distrust of England. Gentlemen on the other side professed to place an unbounded confidence in the Executive. He distrusted all grants of power to that department, and as representatives of the people it was the duty of the House to distrust the power of the Executive.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, obtaining the floor, thanked the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Hickman) for the candor with which himself and his colleague (Mr. Campbell) had disclosed their policy and the policy of the Administration in this war. He avows that it is the purpose of the eighteen Northern States to reduce the South to abject submission.

He had been yesterday asked his plan for settling these deplorable difficulties. He instanced in reply the wise and just compromise measures offered at the last session by Mr. Crittenden—measures which, though they involved no sacrifice of principle, were contemptuously rejected by the Republicans, when even the President of the Southern Confederacy told the majority that if the Crittenden Compromise was adopted, the revolution would cease, and at once.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a proviso, which he moved to insert after the first section, the purport of which was that—provided before the President shall have the right to call out an additional number of volunteers, he appoint five commissioners to accompany the army, whose duty it shall be to consider any proposition which the people of the Confederate States may make to return to their allegiance and renew their fealty to the Union.

He briefly reminded the House, in advocacy of the proposition, that commissioners were sent by our government to Mexico during our war with that nation, and that three years ago, when the small and insignificant territory of Utah was in revolt, the government appointed three commissioners to treat with them. Let the government exercise equal moderation now; let the army advance with the sword in one hand, but with the olive branch in the other. He was himself disposed to vote the government all requisite supplies to *defend and protect itself*, but against its aggressive policy he resolutely set his face. He desired a suspension of hostilities until it should be ascertained whether or not there were any Union men yet in the South.

Mr. Vallandigham's proviso was rejected.

Mr. Diven, of New York, proposed an amendment providing for the appointment to the new regiments of officers educated at West Point, or who had served in the regular army for not less than five years. In the course of his remarks he contended earnestly against anything looking to a subjugation of the South. Only by fully observing the constitution and the laws could this Union be preserved. Any other course would result in the overthrow of free institutions upon this continent.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, desired to thank the gentleman for his proposed amendment and for the sentiments he had uttered. Only by observing the constitution can disunion be prevented.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, offered a proviso, to be appended to the last section of the bill, prohibiting the Executive from using any part of the volunteers, to be raised, in the subjugation of the South, or in holding any State in subjugation.

Upon this Mr. Burnett demanded the yeas and nays, but the call was not ordered, and the proviso was then rejected.

Mr. Vallandigham moved in another form his proposition for the appointment of commissioners to accompany the army, and asked for the yeas and nays on the question.

They were ordered, and the vote being taken, the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the committee rose to terminate the debate.

On the 13th, in the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, said it afforded him great pleasure to present the certificate of the newly elected Senators from the State of Virginia, to fill vacancies now existing. He asked that the certificate might be read and the members sworn in.

Mr. Bayard said that the question of acknowledging these gentlemen under the certificate presented by them, involved great questions of vital constitutional importance, and that should they be allowed to be sworn in at the present time, it would be a direct violation of the constitution. He asked that the matter be referred to the committee on the judiciary, before the gentlemen are sworn in.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would call the attention of the Senate to the single fact that the gentlemen presented themselves on the strength of credentials issued to them by the Governor of a portion of the State of Virginia; that those credentials bore upon the face of them the fact that the election took place on the 9th of July, whereas at that time there existed no vacancy in the Senate from the State of Virginia. The credentials state that the gentlemen were appointed owing to the withdrawal of Messrs. Hunter and Mason, but this House had yesterday decided that there was no vacancy, but that Messrs. Hunter and Mason held the seats, and the Senate, in accordance with the power vested in it by the Constitution, had expelled these members. If they were not Senators at that time, how was it possible to expel them? Yesterday, said Mr. Saulsbury, you treated them as Senators. The Senate is the judge of its own members—how then can you allow a Governor to declare vacancies in the United States Senate? And how can you declare that the seats were vacant on the 9th of July when only yesterday you expelled them?

Mr Johnson, of Tennessee, said there was *prima facie* evidence of an election; the certificates were regularly certified by the Governor; that there was no proof of any irregularity of election; the election was effected according to the laws of Virginia, and was subject both to the constitution of the State and that of the United States. There is no contest for the seats—no evidence that the Senators are not regularly elected, but on the contrary, there is proof now before the Senate that they were legally elected.

After some further debate, Messrs. Willey and Carlisle were admitted and sworn in as members of the Senate from the State of Virginia.

The House expelled John B. Clark, member from the Third District of Missouri, by a vote of ayes 94, nays 45, on the charge of having taken up arms against the Government of the United States.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Hale moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Secretary, which was agreed to, and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes polled 36. Necessary to a choice 19. John W. Forney 26. Scattering 10.

House bill No. 18, providing for the support of the army, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Fessenden moved that the Senate take up the national loan bill; which was agreed to. The bill was passed.

In the House, Mr. Roscoe Conkling asked leave to introduce a resolution for a select committee, to which shall be referred the subject of a general bankrupt law, to report next session, by bill or otherwise.—Adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Hon. Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, resigning his seat in the House, he having been elected Senator from that State.

Mr. Benj. Wood, of New York, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Congress recommend to the Governors of the several States to convene their Legislatures for the purpose of calling an election of two delegates from each Congressional district, to meet in general convention in Louisville on the first Monday in September next, the purpose of said convention being to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country."

Objection was made from the Republican side.

Mr. Washburne moved to lay the subject on the table, which was agreed to by yeas 92, nays 51; absent 22.

Mr. Hickman, of Pa., introduced and asked to have put upon its passage, a bill to define and punish certain conspiracies.

[The bill provides, in substance, that if two or more persons shall conspire to overthrow or to levy war against the government; or shall oppose by force or prevent by hindrance the enforcement of any law of the United States; or who shall sieze by force the property of the United States; or who shall prevent by force or intimidation any person from accepting any place of trust under the authority of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction be punished with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than six years; or by both fine and imprisonment.]

Upon objection of Mr. Burnett, the bill was withdrawn temporarily.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution that whenever the seceded States shall manifest or express a desire to resume their allegiance to the government, military operations against such States shall be suspended. And that it is no part of the object of this government to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. They were finally excluded on a point of order raised by Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a series of resolutions declaring that the President of the United States had usurped powers granted by the constitution, and violated the constitution severally; in calling out the militia of the United States, and declaring war as in his proclamation of April 15th; in blockading and closing the Southern ports; in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*; in drawing from the treasury money not specifically appropriated by Congress; in the search of telegraph offices, and the seizure of telegraphic dispatches; in the suppression of certain newspapers, and in the arrest and imprisonment of certain persons not subject to the articles of war.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Vallandigham demanded the yeas and nays, which were not ordered.

Mr. Burnett then demanded a division, when the motion prevailed—ayes 83, noes 15.

Mr. Vallandigham remarked, *sotto voce*, upon the announcement of the negative vote, "Just three more than the apostles." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hickman again introduced the bill previously submitted by him to define and punish certain conspiracies, when it passed.

A resolution was passed authorizing an inquiry whether Hon. Henry May, a member from Maryland, has not held criminal correspondence and intercourse with persons in arms against the Government. Mr. May has been detained at his home in Baltimore by illness.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, asked leave to introduce a resolution inquiring of the Postmaster General whether or not private correspondence passing through the mails had in any manner been tampered with or violated. Objected to by Messrs. Washburne and Lovejoy.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Sumner, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for the confiscation of property of persons found in rebellion against the laws of the United States. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The hour having arrived when the resolution endorsing all the acts of the President was to be made the special order, Mr. Breckinridge took the floor and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. President, if this were but an ordinary occasion, I should content myself with a vote, but I am unwilling to allow this resolution to pass without expressing my opinion and protesting against the acts enumerated in the resolution.

The words of the resolution admit that the acts were not done by Congress, nor in accordance with the constitution.

I should like to know, Mr. President, how the constitution invests Congress with the power of thus, as it wishes, indemnifying the President.

If the President has violated the laws he has also violated the constitution, for he is sworn to see that those laws are executed. To declare that Congress, by a joint resolution, can indemnify the President for any action he has taken, is to give the President a precedent that he may always follow. I deny that Congress can use the constitution either as a means of encroachment or of indemnification.

Mr. President, I intend to speak only of those acts of the President enumerated in the resolution, and which I denounce as bold usurpations, and I am sorry to see here, on the floor of the American Senate, Senators who are willing to endorse those acts. I am of the opinion that the President should be rebuked.

By what authority has the President established a blockade of the Southern ports? Will any Senator here tell me?—Show me the clause which empowers the President to do so. Will any Senator say that the constitution does?

The question came up at the last session of Congress, and the late Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) advanced an argument that was unanswerable, and stated therein that should the President attempt to do so he would be liable to impeachment. Let any Senator show me the clause or deduce from any clause where the President is empowered more than any other officer.

During all the past troubles of this country a blockade was not instituted; no, not even during the troubles of South Carolina, in 1832, and I trust the time may yet come when it will not be treason to maintain the constitution.

Mr. Breckinridge referred at some length to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. He said we have been told about State rights and individual rights, some of which were mere shadows; the writ of *habeas corpus* is the right of citizens everywhere—a real right—the *right* of rights, belonging to the high, the low, the rich and the poor alike. Yes, Mr. President, it belongs to those to whom the President chooses to designate as a "plain people." It was sought after, fought for, obtained and locked up in our constitution. It is the chief glory of the British people. I need not say that Parliament alone can suspend it. We all know that a monarch cannot thus invade this sacred right of a people, yet a trans-Atlantic President does it with impunity.

Such a thing was never before known. Mr. Jefferson at one time thought he would like to suspend the writ, but he asked Congress and it was denied to him, and he did not attempt it. The constitution does not designate the Executive more than any other officer when it speaks of this writ.

Here Mr. Breckinridge quoted from several former Chief Justices.

He alluded to the Merryman case, and said that the newspapers had denounced Judge Taney, but never attempted to refute his arguments, and these abuses of the press will yet recoil on their own heads.—Here Mr. Breckinridge eulogized Judge Taney for his ability and courage, and said he was the most illustrious American living or dead.

Addressing himself to the Senate, Mr. Breckinridge said, in a cool, yet defiant manner:—You propose to approve what you are unable to defend as being just and constitutional.

Mr. Breckinridge spoke of those who were unjustly imprisoned, and cited particularly the Washington jail. He then proceeded to enumerate the acts against which he protested as incorporated in the resolution, affirming the law in connection with each quotation; among them were the power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain the navy, drawing money from the Treasury without due appropriations being made, infringements on the rights of the people, on their property, on their papers, on their right to bear arms.

He said that should the resolution pass, the country would stalk on giant strides fast towards a military despotism. He alluded to the freedom of the press, the destruction of the St. Louis State Journal, where he said an officer had suppressed it with four hundred soldiers as his warrant.

He stated that Washington had carried thirteen colonies through the Revolution without suspending the habeas corpus. He then quoted largely from Judge Taney, in the case of Merryman, and stated that future generations would owe the Judge an eternal debt of gratitude. He then argued that there was no necessity, and had there been, even then it would be an undue and dangerous exercise of power. He called the attention of the people of the country to the fact that the constitution was being subverted for the purpose of establishing a geographical political party, and that Congress would not listen to any peace measures; that it was an infringement against the rules of the present House of Representatives to announce a peace proposition, and idle to do so in the Senate.

He concluded by again calling the attention of the country to the design of the political party in power, and the intent to subvert the constitution, and said it were as useless for him, and those few in the Senate who thought as he did, to attempt to do so, as it would be to endeavor to stay the waters of the Niagara with an uplifted hand.

Mr. Fessenden moved the naval appropriation bill be considered. The bill was passed.

In the House, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, reported back from the committee on the judiciary an amended bill for the suppression of rebellion.

In explanation of the bill, and in reply to a query of Mr. Vallandingham, Mr. Bingham said it was substantially the act of 1795, the third section only of that act, restricting the term of service of the volunteers called out, to three months, being repealed, and a clause substituted authorizing the President to continue the militia in service so long as, in his judgment, it may be necessary, and unless discharged by Congress within sixty days after its next regular session. There were several other alterations, which he explained to have been copied from the acts of 1808, 1810, 1812 and 1814.

Mr. Burnett desired to know why the second section of the act of 1795, specifying those contingencies in which alone the President was authorized to call out the militia, had been repealed. By the bill under consideration the President is made the sole judge of the necessity for the calling out of the militia.

Mr. Bingham contended, in response, that the section referred to was substantially embraced in the bill reported by himself.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, objected to another feature of the pending bill. It did not specify, as was the case in the act of 1795, that the said military power was only to be used at the call of the civil authorities, and for the enforcement of the laws as adjudicated by the regular tribunals.

Mr. Bingham had no doubt that his colleague (Vallandigham) had expressed the proper construction of the act of 1795, but it was to correct the defects and omissions of that act that the present bill was framed. He demanded the previous question, and under its operation the bill was passed.

The House bill authorizing a national loan was returned from the Senate with amendments, which were adopted.

The House bill to promote the efficiency of the volunteer force of the United States was then taken up.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., said he was well aware nothing he could utter here would affect the course of legislation already determined upon, but duty to himself and his constituents demanded he should enter here his solemn protest against the acts of the administration.

At the assembling of Congress in December last there existed a deep and wide-spread distrust of the destiny of the country, and many patriotic members of both Houses exerted themselves for the restoration of peace. To that end measures of pacification, nearly every one of which emanated from Southern men, and from members of the Democratic party, were offered, but were persistently rejected by the Republicans, and he now told the members of that party here, that history would hold them responsible for the present condition of affairs.

Mr. Holman denied that the war now being waged was one of subjugation. It was a war undertaken to vindicate the integrity of the Union, and for that purpose alone.—Let it appear that this war was to be waged against the institutions or the rights of the South over the constitution, and the grand army of patriots now in the field would turn their weapons against their new foes, or retire from the field in despair.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Pearce presented the memorial of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, now confined in Fort McHenry, having been arrested and confined there by Major General Banks.

Mr. Pearce said that the gentlemen were known to him, and he believed them to be men of the highest integrity, and faithful to the constitution. He did not believe, therefore, that proof could be furnished against them. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A bill to make the blockade more effectual, appropriating three millions of dollars for the purpose, was passed.

In the House, Hon. Henry May appeared and qualified by taking the oath to support the constitution.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution to examine into the War Department contracts. A long debate sprung up, but the resolution carried—51 to 42.

The bill to increase the revenue came up. Thaddeus Stevens advocated it. Mr. Vallandigham argued against high duties.—Messrs. Covode, Cox and Curtis opposed a duty on sugar and coffee.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, moved to reduce the duty on coffee from five to three cents, which, to the surprise of the advocates of the bill, was adopted.

A division was called for, with this result: Yeas 64, nays 51; so the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens said it was evident that the bill could'nt go through without some amendment, and that perhaps on to-morrow the House would vote for direct taxation; he, therefore, moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

On Thursday, the Senate had the bill for the better organization of the military establishment under consideration. Mr. Powell offered the following amendment:

"That no part of the army or navy be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces, any sovereign States lately in the United States, or in any way to interfere with African slavery."

The amendment was lost, the Republicans all voting against it.

In the House, Hon. Henry May made a lengthy personal explanation. He spoke of the crushed rights of the people of Maryland, and the outrages upon civil liberty which they are compelled to endure. He was a Union man, for conciliation and peace, and would resist all efforts to overthrow the Constitution. He was several times called to order, by Thaddeus Stevens and others. Hon. Francis Thomas made a speech in support of the Administration.

Mr. Stevens then called up the tariff bill, as originally reported, and which be offered as a substitute for the bill as amended yesterday. The committee were determined, he said, to present the naked question, whether or not this House was disposed to second them in meeting the necessities of the government.

Numerous amendments to the bill were then proposed and rejected, among them a proposition to levy a tax of ten per cent. on the pay of members of Congress. The proposition to reduce the duty on coffee was negatived—ayes 63, nays 71; when the bill itself was put upon its final passage, and adopted.

## The Democratic Members of the New Hampshire Legislature and the War.

On the 3d inst a caucus of the Democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we will uphold and maintain the Government and sustain the present administration in all of its lawful efforts to uphold and maintain the same; but that we cannot approve of illegal or unconstitutional acts of the Executive, however laudable may have been his motives, because we regard those acts as subversive of constitutional liberty, on the one hand, and on the other, as impairing the moral power which he, in the exercise of lawful authority, possesses for the suppression of treason and rebellion.

*Resolved*, That war alone cannot restore the Union, and preserve our free institutions; that, at most, it can be only an auxiliary thereto, and an auxiliary of doubtful efficacy.

*Resolved*, That in our judgment the deep-seated discontent of the slaveholding States, consequent upon the slavery agitation and the result of the last Presidential election, might have been quieted by conciliation, and by a compromise alike honorable to both sections, and that the Republican leaders and press must soon be overtaken by a day of solemn reckoning for their unpatriotic and reckless course, in refusing to conciliate and rejecting all compromise, and in preferring the preservation of a worthless party platform to the salvation of a great and prosperous people from civil war and national ruin.

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to waging a war of conquest and subjugation upon the revolted States, for the purpose, or involving in its results, national consolidation and the extinguishment of State sovereignties.

*Resolved*, That our government, created by compromise, and by the same means repeatedly saved from impending dissolution, by rejecting compromise has caused itself to be rejected by a large section of the country; that negotiation and compromise must work the restoration of such a government, and that it is a palpable absurdity and an utter impossibility to restore a free government to an unwilling people by compulsion and subjugation.

*The True Remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.*—It is acknowledged on all hands that the Oxygenated Bitters are the true remedy for these complaints. They are free from alcohol, and contain, judiciously combined with hygenic substances, oxygen, the chief vital element.

☞The Republican says, the Springfield Armory will soon be able to produce 5000 rifled muskets per month.

*For the Compiler*

## To the Democracy of Adams County.

In my last article I called your attention to the fact that the Republican leaders are very cunningly laying plans for a "union" ticket in the coming campaign, and since the writing of that article I find that they are operating with more than ordinary zeal to accomplish the business, but so far as my acquaintance extends, and that Jungle a great part of the lower end, no converts to such doctrine have been made, neither is it possible to lure any Democrat into the same.

The object of this contemplated "union" is too plain to need explanation at our hands. It is obvious that the Republicans have no idea of ignoring party lines, as they would have us believe, save only so far as it would benefit themselves in certain localities; for instance, in Democratic quarters. We have yet to learn of any attempts at "union" in strong Republican counties or States. It is only where we have control of the county offices, that such baits are thrown out, under the pretence of loyalty to the government. I flatter myself with the belief that not a single Democrat can be found in the county who will be deceived by the movement, and lay off his armor which has distinguished him in times past as the friend of liberty and equal rights, and which will forever command the confidence and respect of patriots everywhere, if continued to be worn.

Why should any Democrat deny his colors, and mix with the Republicans in the present crisis? Such step would not only in our opinion consign such Democrat over to the enemies of the Constitution, with whom he must dwell for a time as faithless to all that is good in politics, but finally be annihilated with the Republican organization, which fate awaits it just as certain as that Abraham Lincoln is the first President elected by a sectional party and through the election of whom have all the horrors of civil war been inaugurated. Such agreement to fuse with them would not only be an acknowledgment of unsoundness of Democratic principles, but would place us in such position as would make it almost binding to sustain both Black Republican principles, as well as every act of the administration, even to the verge of a consolidated Despotism, if such should be the hidden plans of Republican leaders.

Let Democrats take warning in time, lest some may have reason to retrace their steps. Many persons were caught in the old Know Nothing trap, and this movement is no less doubtful and suspicious.—The only difference existing between the movements, is that in the one case the religious feelings of the people were appealed to for the purpose of gaining power in the government, whereby hungry and corrupt politicians might enjoy a feast at the expense of the persecuted Catholic and foreigner; whilst in the other, the patriotism of the people is appealed to, under the garb of loyalty, for the double purpose of covering a multitude of past and present sins and the overthrow of the Democratic party.

I ask Democrats, in all candor, to look the question fairly in the face, and then answer me the following questions: Are you prepared to endorse the administration of the notorious Curtin, through which the most wholesale system of plunder and roguery has been permitted, under the eye of the Executive himself, and it is said encouraged by him? Are you prepared to endorse the doings of the present Congress in toto, which is composed of such men as Thaddeus Stevens, of Pa., and Lovejoy, of Illinois, who boldly declare that the soldiers of the army may steal away the property of the Southern people, no matter whether the owner be a secessionist or a Union man? Are you prepared to endorse the sentiment of Banks, now a General in the United States Army, who stood upon Arlington heights, with one hand pointed toward Washington, and treason-like, uttered the opinion that "this was the end of this Government as it exists; it will be re-constructed upon other principles," meaning, no doubt, a consolidated government, after the overthrow of slavery by military power?

I ask you, finally, are you willing to unite your fortunes with a party upon whose shoulders rests the awful responsibility of dissolving our good and glorious Union, and which will very soon be exploded as one amongst many of the dogmas which at intervals have cursed mankind?

I say, no, Democrats, stand aloof, spurn everything of the kind. Leave them to their own fate. Let the overwhelming voice of the remaining States crush them beneath its power. Let them repent who have sinned against the common Constitution. We are blameless before the world. Let the candid men of all parties judge.

INQUIRER.

*Judge Catron's Charge—What Constitutes Treason?*—The charge of Judge Catron to the grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at St. Louis, before noticed, is a lengthy argument, the leading points of which are as follows:

1. That to constitute treason, there must be treasonable intent, as well as a treasonable overt act; and in order to make out treasonable intent and overt act, the party accused must have been leagued in a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

2. That there are certain constitutional guaranties, which passion nor the frenzy of the hour cannot touch, and among them is the right of expression and discussion and the freedom of the press.

3. That no sentiment, however hostile, can be held to be treasonable.

4. That the right of every citizen to bear arms is an inalienable right that cannot be infringed; and the fact of a citizen having arms, without being in league with a hostile force, was not an act for which his liberty could be abridged.

☞The Washington Republican states that Mr. John W. Baughman, editor of the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, who was arrested and confined on the charge of disloyalty, was released on Monday, on taking the oath of allegiance. The oath, however, was slightly amended before he subscribed to it.

*Not Captured.*—The Cincinnati Enquirer contradicts the story, which it originated, that three companies of the 18th Ohio regiment had been captured by O. Jennings Wise. Though hemmed in and in great danger, the three companies managed to escape with but slight loss.

☞Hon. Fernando Wood, says the Boston Post, holds a mortgage for $60,000 on a portion of the heavily encumbered estate left by the late Senator Douglas.

☞The Wheeling Intelligencer, which lately gave publicity to the statement that Ex-Gov. Wise had been mortally wounded, now contradicts it.

☞Speaker Grow, it is stated, has ordered the marble bust of ex-Speaker Orr, of S. C., to be removed from the hall of the House of Representatives.

☞The State of Indiana will soon have twenty-three regiments in the field, aggregating twenty-three thousand men.

☞A Scotchman visiting a church-yard with a friend, pointing to a shady quiet nook, said, "This is the spot where I intend to be laid, if I'm spared."

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# Local Items.

PERSONAL.—We need money badly, and it will be a very great relief to us if our friends and patrons will furnish us with a little of the "needful" without delay. If they cannot pay all, let them at least give us a *part* of that to which ——are justly entitled, in order to relieve PRINTIN our embarrassments. We think we have been very indulgent, and therefore hope to meet with a ready response to what we conceive to be a reasonable request.

Persons at a distance can remit by mail, at our risk. Come, friends, give us a lift without longer delay. We must have money to keep the wheels of the old COMPILER in motion.

FINE CROPS.—The wheat crop on the Alms House farm is especially fine this season. Mr. CULP, the Steward, informs us that on one field of about six acres the yield is 534 dozens—fair bind and well filled. He had forty acres out, from which he harvested 2045 dozens. Probably the largest crop ever grown on the farm.

The growing corn is remarkably promising. Two of the three fields are said to be the best in the county.

☞The "Independent Blues," Capt. BUEHLER, are expected to arrive here to-morrow, their time having expired. They left Charlestown (as did five regiments) on Saturday morning, and will reach Harrisburg this morning, where they will be paid off and discharged.—Three of the company got home yesterday.

## LETTERS FROM CAMP.

BUNKER HILL, Va.,
July 16th, 1861.

FRIEND STAHLE:—I give you a hasty line. We commenced preparations for a march from Martinsburg at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and then started in pursuit of the enemy, driving them before us like chaff from every point, they making hot haste to get out of reach, leaving their camp fires burning. We came upon the first camp at Bucklestown, seven miles from Martinsburg. They fled without returning a fire, we capturing a few of them with their horses; and we then pushed on to Bunker Hill, where we were told they intended to fight. But we surprised them so suddenly, that they ran, leaving their provisions, bread, meat, beef partly skinned, some cooking on the fires, arms and horses. We have not lost a man, whilst they have lost a number. We expect to pursue them on to Winchester today. We are told they say they won't run again, but I think they will find it a little too hot for them. Doubleday will play on them with his battery from a point five miles distant. He can throw shells that distance with two guns. We have a force of 35,000 men here, having left three regiments back to guard Martinsburg. We arrived on the ground about 2 o'clock, the rear not coming up until after night. The wagon train consisted of 1200 wagons.

I remain yours, BAGENEY.

☞Later accounts state that Gen. Patterson, instead of moving from Bunker Hill in the direction of Winchester, changed his course to Charlestown, where he now is.

☞Mr. CRITTENDEN on Thursday asked leave to submit to the House a resolution declaring that the present war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or for interfering with the rights or institutions of those States, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution with equality of rights under it unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, objected to the resolution, and consequently it was not introduced.

☞Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN, who was arrested by General Cadwallader and confined in Fort M'Henry under the charge of treason, was handed over to the civil authorities on Saturday last, when he was released by the United States Court on bail in the sum of $40,000 to answer the charge in November next.

This is precisely what Judge Taney desired to accomplish when he issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the surrender of Merryman to the civil authorities, and for which he was so roundly abused as a sympathizer with treason. Merryman might have been brought before the Court immediately after his arrest with perfect safety, as the same evidence that induced the grand jury to find an indictment against him would have compelled the Judge to commit him for trial. —*Patriot & Union.*

☞It must be admitted that it is no time to legislate on the slavery question; and the condemnation can hardly be too severe of the introduction of it by the madcap Lovejoy, into Congress. Its danger may be inferred from the prompt action in the legislature of Western Virginia deprecating the movement—the Union men there fearing such action more than they do the immediate advance of Wise, or the whole artillery of Beauregard. Indeed, were it the express purpose of these Abolitionists, in and out of Congress, to drive off the Border States, the means to do it are precisely of the cast of this movement in Congress of Lovejoy and the infernal emancipation movement outside of Congress. Let patriots, as they value their country, condemn slavery agitation. —*Boston Post.*

☞The war has proved quite a Godsend to a large number of Republicans in Carlisle. In addition to the six or eight who are provided with lucrative military positions, the following have procured comfortable births in what may be called the "civil list" of the army—J. B. Parker, Esq., John Lee, Esq., Wm. M. Porter, Esq., Nathan Hantch, George Z. Bentz, John Bentz, F. A. Kennedy, John Noble, George Hendel, and Wm. Cart and several others. *Are* party lines "wiped out?"

☞Democrats will please take notice that until the war is ended, no party lines are to be observed except in the *distribution of offices.*—*Greensburg Democrat.*

☞It is stated that ex-President Buchanan will spend the remainder of the summer at Bedford Springs.

☞It is a curious fact that Robert S. Garnett, who was killed at St. George, was the professional instructor of Gen. McClellan at West Point.

☞It is reported that the Confederate war steamer Sumter recently took into New Orleans (from England) fifty-six thousand Enfield rifles, together with other accoutrements, and a large number of rifled cannon.

☞The privateer "Sumter" is reported to have recently captured nine prizes, and the "Jeff. Davis" six.

# LATEST!

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN.

*A Battle at Bull's Run—The Federal Troops Repulsed—Thirty Men Killed and Forty Wounded.*

CENTREVILLE, July 18.—The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon.

Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few miles east of Centreville and this morning proceeded towards that point.—Centreville was passed in safety without opposition, and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On their way along this road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the fourth brigade, was ordered to reconnoiter, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville.

Col. Richardson accordingly proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First regiment, being the "Kelsey County Fusileers" and "National Guards." They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance.

They, however, gallantly sustained their position, covered the retreat of a Brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until they were relieved by the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, when they fell back. The Federal forces then took up a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front supported by captain Brackett's company B. second cavalry, with a line of infantry, composed of the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was kept up by both sides in this position.

The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in a position commanding the road.

In the meantime Col. Richardson's brigade reconnoitered the woods. Whilst we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were quickly put in position, and poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted.

These guns were commanded by Capt. Ayres. Gen. Tyler commanded in person and acted gallantly. Capt. Ayres, of the Artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, but several of his pieces were disabled. The New York 12th suffered next to the Massachusetts 1st. Among the killed are Lieut. Smith, of company G, Massachusetts 1st; Edwin Field and Sargeant Forst, of the Boston Fusilleers.

Lieut. Firm, of Bracket's cavalry, is among the wounded; also Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts First, and Chaplain Laney of the Connecticut. The total loss on our side is estimated at 40 killed and 30 wounded.

At half-past 4 o'clock Gen. Tyler ordered the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Captain Brackett's cavalry, which had done the most effective service. The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville.

In addition to the killed mentioned above, as far as ascertained there were two privates of the 69th New York Regiment. Our troops did not retreat, but only retired to make a more effectual attack on the enemy's position.

During the conflict the Michigan, Maine and Wisconsin regiments held their ground with a fortitude which, in view of the exceedingly galling fire to which they were exposed, was most remarkable, but the New York Twelfth and the Massachusetts regiments retired in great disorder from the field, throwing away knapsacks and even their arms in their flight. A number of the members of the former regiment openly asserted that their confused retreat was the fault of their officers, who evinced a total lack of courage, and were the first to flee. The opinion is expressed that the federal loss in killed will reach one hundred.

Early in the evening Gen. Schenck's brigade of Ohio troops were sent forward on the Hainesville road to flank the batteries, but no tidings had been heard of them up to 8 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning.

It is thought that the Confederates have 50,000 men at and near the Junction.

## FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—The Kanawha correspondent of the Gazette says:

On the morning of the 18th, Gen. Cox ordered the 12th Ohio regiment, two companies of the 21st and two guns of the Cleveland artillery, and the Iverton cavalry to reconnoiter a supposed masked battery near the mouth of Pope creek.

On reaching the creek, four miles from Gen. Cox's headquarters, they discovered the enemy to the number of 1,500, strongly entrenched on Yearey Hill, with a masked battery of two guns. On reaching the creek our men were fired upon from the masked battery and from a log house.

The fire was promptly returned, and our men after firing forty rounds crossed the creek, and silenced the battery, but our ammunition giving out, we were compelled to retire. One gun of the masked battery was afterwards remounted, and opened fire. Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomeroy of the 21st Ohio, and too others were killed. Sixteen were wounded and three are missing.

Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio Regiment was also badly wounded and taken prisoner. The Confederates were commanded by Colonel Tumpkins.

Col. Woodruff and Lt. Col. Neff, of the 1st Kentucky, and Col. Devaliers, of the 11th Ohio regiment, left Gen. Cox's camp on the 17th.—Nothing had been heard from them at the last accounts, and it is supposed they are either killed or taken prisoners.

☞Gen. McClellan sends a dispatch to the War Office, dated Beverly, July 19, in which he says: One of General Cox's Regiments, the Second Kentucky, defeated and drove six hundred of General Wise's men out of Barboursville, Cabell county, on the 16th instant.

☞John Anderson, the fugitive slave, is living "in clover" in England.

## DIED.

On the 15th inst., ANNA F. WRIGHT, daughter of Samuel Wright, deceased, of Butler township, aged 1 year and 11 months.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of Aaron Cole, Hancock county, Ohio, Mrs. LAVINIA SARAH BURREL, formerly of Adams county.

## THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour | 4 75 to 5 00 |
| Rye Flour | 3 00 |
| White Wheat | 1 00 to 1 10 |
| Red Wheat | 90 to 1 00 |
| Corn | 48 |
| Rye | 55 |
| Oats | 26 |
| Buckwheat | 45 |
| Clover Seed | 4 00 to 4 25 |
| Timothy Seed | 1 75 to 2 00 |
| Flax Seed | 1 15 |
| Plaster of Paris | 6 50 |
| Plaster ground, per bag | 1 00 |

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 5 25 to 5 50 |
| Wheat | 1 15 to 1 35 |
| Rye | 62 to 63 |
| Corn | 52 to 66 |
| Oats | 30 to 33 |
| Clover Seed | 4 50 to 4 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 50 to 2 75 |
| Beef Cattle, per hund | 6 50 to 9 50 |
| Hogs, per hund | 5 00 to 5 37 |
| Hay | 12 00 to 15 00 |
| Whiskey | 17 to 18 |
| Guano, Peruvian, per ton | 62 00 |

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, from wagons | 5 00 |
| Do. from stores | 5 50 |
| Wheat | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Rye | 56 |
| Corn | 42 |
| Oats | 27 |
| Clover Seed | 4 25 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster | 6 25 |

*The Village of Germantown Burned to the Ground.*—*Vienna*, Fairfax county, Va., July 18, 1861, 3 A. M.—Some of our troops have burned the village of Germantown to the ground—God knows why. Surely such acts should be stopped. The burnings in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, that took place shortly after noon, were most wanton and inexcusable acts. The best one destroyed was that of a Union man. The pretence was that assassin shots were fired from the houses, which is positively untrue. If drunken soldiers may, at will, burn down the houses of any man, even though he be as loyal as Gen. McDowell himself—God help us in this section of the country.

We suffered more than death from the outrages of the secessionists, and it seems that we are to suffer even more outrages and cruelties at the hands of uncontrolled volunteers, professing to be our friends, than those we lately suffered at the hands of our late persecutors. If Gen. McDowell and his subordinate commanders do not put a stop to such things, they will utterly destroy all that is left of Union sentiment in this part of Virginia.

☞Capt. Lorraine, of Clearfield, said at Camp Curtin, that "if this war was to abolish slavery, he would never draw a trigger in it." He was arrested for treason, but has been reported as discharged.

*Resigned.*—It is stated that the Hon. WILSON REILEY, has been obliged, on account of his health, to resign his commission as Captain of the McClure Rifles.

## Special Notices.


PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds.—This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.
July 22, 1861. 1m

TO DYSPEPTICS.—All who suffer the tortures which this disease inflicts in one form or another of its many phases, can be permanently and speedily cured by using
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The "Weekly Novelette" of Sept. 18, says: Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of our country. This is owing both to climate and the almost universal habit of eating our meals too rapidly to admit of proper digestion. But in spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease, even when it has become chronic, disappears rapidly by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, which have been found to prove an infallible remedy.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following letter is from a well known Clergyman who had suffered excruciatingly for a long time, and who had tried all known remedies and methods of cure without finding relief until the Oxygenated Bitters were called into requisition:

CLINTON, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1859.

Gentlemen,—Having used several bottles of your celebrated Oxygenated Bitters for that terrible disease, Dyspepsia, I give you a brief statement of the salutary effects of the medicine. About four years since I found that this fell disease had thoroughly taken hold of me, and fastened its fangs upon the coats of my stomach, tormenting me by day and by night. For a long time previously, I was unaware of the nature of the disease which afflicted me, and the opinions of the physicians left me as much in the dark as ever. After months of intense physical and mental suffering, and trying various remedies, putting myself under water cure treatment, and visiting the South, without receiving any benefit, I commenced, by recommendation of Dr. C. Burrows, of this town, taking the Oxygenated Bitters, and soon found that the intruder was being driven from my system. I now feel like a new man, and, unless from imprudence, I suffer but little from that terrible disease which preyed so long upon me and which robbed me of eighty-five pounds of flesh. I now weigh one hundred and ninety-three pounds, and call myself pretty well, and cheerfully recommend a trial of this remedy to all who are afflicted with any form of Dyspepsia. To my clerical brethren, in particular, I honestly recommend the Oxygenated Bitters as the remedy of all remedies.

Yours, truly, HENRY BOYNTON,
Minister of the Gospel.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown; and by dealers everywhere.
July 22, 1861. 4w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.—BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS!—The Original Medicine Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No family should be without a box of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in the house.
No traveler should be without a supply of
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers
Twenty-five Cents

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
June 18, 1860. 1yeow

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of pain.—But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakable and satisfactory. More than two million bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion of those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it's a splendid discovery is every where acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared. The only genuine Electric Oil is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the cities; and at wholesale and retail, at the proprietors' prices of the agent here. See adverstiement.

☞Twenty-five to sixty dollars and expenses per mouth will be paid by the Erie Sewing Machine Company to their Agents, for selling the Erie Sewing Machine. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and they take the premium over the Fifty and One Hundred dollar machines.—The price is but Fifteen Dollars. The Company wish to employ Agents in every county in the United States. Address, for particulars, ERIE SEWING MACHINE CO. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [Mar. 11, '61. 6m


## To Teachers & Directors.

YOU are hereby notified that I will visit the following places for the purpose of examining teachers, on the days mentioned:

Oxford tp., at New Oxford, Aug. 24, 10, a. m.
Berwick Bor., at Abbottstown, Aug. 26, 1, p. m.
Berwick tp., at Elder's School-house, Aug. 27, 1, p. m.
Hamilton tp., East Berlin, Aug. 28, 10, a. m.
Reading tp., at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Hampton, at Hampton, Aug. 29, 9, a. m.
Mountpleasant, at Brush Run School-house, Aug. 30, 9, a. m.
Conowago, at McSherrystown, Aug. 31, 10, a. m.
Straban, at Hunterstown, Sept. 2, 10, a. m.
Union, at Schildt's School-house, Sept. 3, 10, a. m.
Germany, at Littlestown, Sept. 4, 10, a. m.
Mountjoy, at Two Taverns, Sept. 5, 10, a. m.
Freedom, at Moritz's School-house, Sept. 6, 10, a. m.
Cumberland, at Shriver's tavern, Sept. 7, 9, a. m.
Liberty, at School-house No. 1, Sept. 10, 9, a. m.
Hamiltonban, at Fairfield, Sept. 11, 9, a. m.
Franklin, at Hilltown School-house, Sept. 12, 9, a. m.
Butler, at Middletown, Sept. 13, 9, a. m.
Menallen, at Bendersville, Sept. 14, 9, a. m.
Huntington, at Petersburg, Sept. 17, 9, a. m.
Latimore, at Wolford's School-house, Sept. 18, 9, a. m.
Tyrone, at Heidlersburg, Sept. 19, 9, a. m.

*Moral character* is the first qualification of the Teacher: and, in this particular, the issuing of the Certificate will not be based on the mere absence of open objection. Positive knowledge of propriety of conduct will be a pre-requisite. In the absence of satisfactory evidence on this point, the Certificate will be withheld till reliable information is procured; and in case of ascertained delinquency, it will be refused entirely, no matter what the other qualifications.

No private examinations will be granted during the period devoted to the public examinations, and at other times, private examinations will only take place at the written request of the President and Secretary of the Board desiring to employ the candidate, and with opportunity for the members of the Board to be present, if they desire it.

Teachers must apply for examination before the Directors of the township in which they desire to teach. Any teacher failing to obtain a School in the township wherein his or her examination was had, must submit to a re-examination before the Directors to whom application is next made, should said Directors so desire.

Directors will please not fail to be present at these examinations, as I have numerous and important documents to present and explain to them and the teachers.

JNO. C. ELLIS, *Co. Supt.*
New Oxford, July 22, 1861. td

## Jury List—August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Cumberland—Jacob Lott, Joseph Bailey, John Herbst.
Liberty—Joseph Riddlemoser, Christian Overholtzer.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Geiselman, Peter K. Smith.
Oxford—Peter Diehl.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder, George Trenkle.
Latimore—Amos Myers.
Butler—Noah Miller.
Tyrone—John Mackley.
Huntington—Joseph Trimmer.
Conowago—Samuel Schwartz.
Franklin—Wm. Geyer.
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Butt.
Mountjoy—Silas M. Horner.
Berwick bor.—Andrew Baker
Berwick tp.—Samuel Brown.
Union—Daniel Wehler.
Straban—Jesse Shriver.
Reading—Michael Alwine.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Wm. Smyers, Isaac How, Jonas Wolt, Carson C. Moore.
Butler—Martin Thomas, Jesse Dull, Jacob Raffensperger.
Hamiltonban—Christian Fry, Samuel Eiker, Adam C. Musselman.
Mountpleasant—Peter Stallsmith, Samuel Faber, Jr.
Cumberland—John Weigle.
Latimore—George Fickle, of Joseph.
Gettysburg—Wm. J. Martin, Wm. Chritzman, Jacob Sheads.
Straban—Geo. B. Munfort, Walter T. Hoffman.
Oxford—Joseph J. Smith.
Hamilton—John Myers, of Jacob.
Franklin—John Bittinger, Samuel Hart.
Tyrone—Levi Raffensperger.
Menallen—Thomas Blocher, Henry B. Weigle
Germany—Jacob Schwartz, Simon Bishop.
Freedom—James Bigham, Samuel S. McNair.
Union—Michael Kitzmiller, Moses Schwartz.
Conowago—Thomas Adams.
Mountjoy—Peter Orndorff.
Reading—Jacob Wolf, of J.
Berwick bor.—George Davis.
July 22, 1861.

## School Tax—Abatement.

AN abatement of FIVE PER CENT., on the School and Building Tax, assessed for the Borough of Gettysburg, for the year commencing June 1, 1861, will be allowed to all persons paying the same on or before the *1st of September next*, either to the Collector, HIRAM WARREN, or the Treasurer, Dr. E. G. FAHNESTOCK. No abatement will be allowed after that date. By order of the Board,
D. A. BUEHLER, *Sec'y.*
July 22, 1861.

## Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 19th day of August next:*
AMOS PETERS, Latimore township.
JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
July 22, 1861.

## Notice.

THE account of MICHAEL BUCHER, Committee of SARAH DILLER, (a lunatic,) exhibited by HENRY BARNITZ and ELIZA BUCHER, Administrators of MICHAEL BUCHER, deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, *on the 19th day of August next,* unless cause be shown to the contrary.
J. F. BAILEY, *Proth'y.*
July 22, 1861. td*

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution of the assets remaining in the hands of JAMES J. WILLS, Assignee of BENJAMIN HELLER and WIFE, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit for that purpose, at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 6th day of August*, 1861, when and where all parties interested are requested to be present.
J. C. NEELY, *Auditor.*
July 15, 1861. 3t

## Notice.

HENRY HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Hemler, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Germany township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
H. L. HEMLER,
JOSEPH FINK,
June 24, 1861. 6t* *Adm'rs.*

## Notice.

JOSEPH HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Hemler, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Straban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE HEMLER, *Ex'r.*
June 24, 1861. 6t

## Notice.

SAMUEL LOUDON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Loudon, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. ROSS WHITE, *Ex'r.*
July 15, 1861. 6t


JUDSON'S
## Mountain Herb Worm Tea.

HERBS, BARKS AND ROOTS
VERSUS
POISONOUS MINERALS AND DRUGS.

*MOTHERS, TAKE HEED!*

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more than a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, *and should be at once looked to.*

HEADS OF FAMILIES,

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

HERBS AND ROOTS,

NOT A PARTICLE OF

CALOMEL OR MINERAL

IS USED IN IT.

No more filthy Vermifuge will be used by those who once use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO

P O I S O N

TO

YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an unusual way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "*Rescue of Tula Almanac,*" at the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

*KILLS WORMS,*

NEVER HARMS—IS PLEASANT TO TAKE.

GET A PACKAGE—PRICE 25 CENTS.

OBSERVE.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of *Texuco*, on each package of this Worm Tea.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

☞JUDSON'S WORM TEA is sold by one Agent in every Village, and by all Druggists.
H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.
July 22, 1861. 1yeow


## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to make distribution among the creditors of the fund in the hands of JAMES DAVIS, Assignee of PETER DAHLHAMER and MARY, his wife, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will sit to discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 24th day of July inst.,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties in interest are requested to present their accounts or claims, properly proven.
E. B. BUEHLER, *Auditor.*
July 8, 1861. 3t

## Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving a Note, signed by D. Kendlehart and endorsed by D. A. Buehler, dated July 2, 1861, at 90 days, for $150. The payment of the above has been stopped, as the note has been lost or mislaid. D. KENDLEHART.
Gettysburg, July 8, 1861. 3t

## Laying of a Corner-stone.

THE Corner-stone of the new Ger. Ref. Church at New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., will be laid *on Saturday, the 27th inst.* Several clergymen from a distance are expected to be present. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone will take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. There will also be divine service at 9 o'clock, A. M., of the same day.
By order of the Consistory.
July 8, 1861.


## Gettysburg Restaurant.

THE undersigned, having bought out Charles R. Bushey, will continue the GETTYSBURG RESTAURANT, at the old stand, under McConaughy's Hall, in Carlisle street, where he will always be ready to serve up, at the calls of customers, OYSTERS, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, ICE CREAM, &c., with DOMESTIC WINES ALE, LAGER and POP. He will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all who may patronize him. He only asks a call. VALENTINE WERNER.
July 1, 1861. 3m

## Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.
Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.


## Notice.

PETER RICE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Rice, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Greene township, Franklin county, and the last named in said Menallen township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM H. RICE,
CORNELIUS RICE,
June 17, 1861. 6t* *Ex'rs.*


## Removal.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING.—LOUIS ZEITLER has removed his Watch & Clock Making Establishment to South Baltimore street, two doors north of Danner & Ziegler's Store, where he will be glad to receive a continuance of the patronage of the public. By close attention to business, good work, and moderate charges, he hopes to give general satisfaction, as heretofore.
Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.


## Notice.

DR. CHARLES BLISH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. Charles Blish, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. M. C. WHITE, *Adm'r.*
June 10, 1861. 6t

## Notice.

JOHN BART'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Bart, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM STERNER, *Executor.*
July 15, 1861. 6t*


## T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale.
☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted. [Nov. 12, 1860. tf

LADIES and Gentlemen, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get all kinds of Perfumery, very cheap. [May 13.


## Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 19th day of August next.*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 15, 1861. tc

## Old Muskets & Rifles.

ALL persons throughout Adams county having in their possession United States arms, either Muskets or Rifles, are hereby DIRECTED to return them immediately to the undersigned, at Gettysburg. If said arms are not returned in a reasonable time, such measures as the military laws of the Commonwealth provide will be taken to get them in. Of course this does not apply to arms in the possession of organized companies.

☞For the convenience of those who have arms to return, they will be received at the following places:

Cashtown—Mr. Peters; Arendtsville—C. Hanes; Middletown—Camp's Store; Bendersville—C. Myers; Petersburg—Mr. Becker and Mr. Hildebrand; Hampton—Mr. Dicks; East Berlin—Daniel Minnigh; Abbottstown—Mr. Cohler and Francis Wilson; New Oxford—Jacob Martin; McSherrystown—John Busbey; Littlestown—Joseph Barker; Mountjoy—Rebber's store; Horner's Mill; Freedom—Nicholas Moritz; Fairfield—Mr. Shively; Mt. Rock—J. E. Smith.

☞I have positive orders to collect the arms. Those concerned will please take notice, and act accordingly. JOHN SCOTT,
June 24, 1861. *Brigade Inspector.*


## New Store at Fairfield!

THE subscribers have opened an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT FAIRFIELD, to which they invite the attention of the public. We are prepared to sell at extremely LOW RATES for *cash*. All we ask is a call, and we will prove the truth of the above assertion.
DANNER & SHIELDS.
April 15, 1861. 3m

## Public Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the city of Philadelphia a FRESH STOCK OF GOODS, comprising all of the newest styles of

*LADIES' DRESS GOODS.*
SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HANDK'FS,

as well as a fine assortment of
PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAPS,
in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN

I have as complete a stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR, as well as GLOVES, STOCKINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c., as was ever brought to Gettysburg.
April 22, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

## Sea Bathing

NEAR PHILADELPHIA.—For Sea Bathing, Atlantic City, N. J., (two and a half hours' ride from Philadelphia,) is more frequented than any other place in the United States. Its bathing, sailing and fishing facilities are unsurpassed. Its hotels and boarding-houses, which will accommodate about 7,000 persons, are as well kept as those of Saratoga or Newport. Its beach is nine miles in length, affording a magnificent drive, while the atmosphere of the place is remarkable for its dryness. The mails are carried twice daily to and from Philadelphia; and a telegraph extends the whole length of the road.

Trains on Camden and Atlantic Railroad leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Atlantic at 6 15 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. Distance 60 miles. Fare $1 80.

McKibbin's (United States Hotel,) the Surf and other houses now open.
July 1, 1861. 1m

## Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.
A. M. TOWNSLEY.
Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

## Now is the Time!

THE undersigned, having leased the Carriage-making establishment of Andrew Woods, on the corner of Baltimore and Breckinridge streets, Gettysburg, hereby informs the public that he will put up to order all kinds of work—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, &c. He will also give Carriage REPAIRING close attention—doing all work in the very best manner and at moderate rates. Cash or country produce taken in payment.
May 13, 1861. W. K. GALLAGHER.

## New Goods & Lumber.

PETER BOBLITZ, at Arendtsville, has just returned from the city with a large and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c., cheaper than ever.

He also has on hand a lot of POSTS, RAILS, and SHINGLES, of excellent quality, which he will dispose of at the lowest living profits.—Give him a call. He will always try to please.
May 13, 1861. 3m

## Union Inn.

GEORGE A. CORWELL, of the Union Inn, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, near the top of the South Mountain, takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the best manner, and at moderate charges. No effort will be spared to give satisfaction. His table and Bar will be found well provided, and his bedding unexceptionable. Large stabling for horses. He only asks a trial. [May 6, 1861. 3m

## New Spring Goods!

A. SCOTT & SON, opposite Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, will open this day, a cheap and desirable stock of seasonable goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, with a full assortment of Domestics, &c., &c. We would respecfully call attention to our stock, which will be sold at the lowest possible rates.

☞Call soon and examine for yourselves.—No trouble to show goods.
A. SCOTT & SON.
April 8, 1861.

## New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited. Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods; such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
April 1, 1861.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

## Private Sale

OF A FARM.—The subscriber, Assignee of JACOB ECKENRODE and WIFE, offers at Private Sale, THE FARM of said Assignors, situate partly in Franklin and partly in Cumberland townships, Adams county, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Mummasburg, about one mile from the latter place. The Farm contains 142 ACRES and 4 PERCHES, neat measure, improved with a Two-Story Double LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, with Sheds attached, Horse Stables, new Spring House, well of water at the door, and a Young Orchard. The land is of good quality, being the yellow sand.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Jacob Eckenrode, residing thereon, or on the Assignee, residing in Gettysburg. ZACHARIAH MYERS,
April 8, 1861. tf *Assignee.*

## Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
*BOOK BINDER,*
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

*Plain and Ornamental Binding*, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

## New Spring Goods!

PICKING has on hand a new lot of Spring OVERCOATS at war prices,
OVERCOATS at war prices,
SPRING DRESS COATS,
DRESS COATS,
SPRING PANTALOONS,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
SPRING VESTS,
VESTS, VESTS, VESTS,
Under Shirts, Drawers, Stockings Socks, Gloves.—Also, Musical Instruments, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., &c., being sold very cheap. Call in and look and you can't help buying. [May 6, 1861.

## The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

## A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 22, 1861. tf

## Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

## Merchant Tailoring!

GEORGE ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drap de Ete, Cashmere, Cloth, and Vestings of all styles; and having secured the services of

W. T. KING,

as Foreman, we are prepared to put up the above goods in styles equal to the best city manufacturing establishments. Having turned out hundreds of jobs within the last six months, which have all proved satisfactory, and a very considerable increase in our trade, go to show, conclusively, that we do business in No. 1 manner. Our stock of goods cannot be surpassed in quality and style. Give us a call —We are confident we can please you.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
April 15, 1861. tf

## $1000 Reward!

WILL BE PAID FOR ANY MEDICINE THAT WILL EXCEL *COLBERTE, BALM IN GILEAD!*—HEALTH AND HAPPINESS TO THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFFLICTION!—For the quick cure of Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the side, back or stomach, Painter's Colic or Cramp Frosted Feet or Ears, Burns, Fresh Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, and all similar complaints.

Toothache cured in ten minutes. Earache cured in five minutes. Headache cured in ten minutes. Burns cured from smarting in two minutes. Neuralgia pains cured in five minutes. Colic cured in ten minutes. Sprains relieved in ten minutes. Sore throat relieved in five minutes.

100 Cases have been Cured by one Agent in a Single Day! EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED. TRY IT! TRY IT!! TRY IT!!! Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

These things we prove on the spot and before your eyes, only bring on your cases.

☞A liberal discount made to Agents; one wanted in every town; also, a few good traveling Agents. All orders and communications should be addressed to
C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
123 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING COLBERT'S BALM IN GILEAD.—For Toothache apply it over the face and gums of the tooth affected, pressing the hand upon the face; repeat if not cured. In extreme cases wet cotton with the Balm, and cover the tooth and gums. For Headache, bathe the temples and apply to the nose; and take from ten to thirty drops in half a tumbler of water, sweetened.

For Croup and Sore Throat, take from ten to thirty drops internally, on sugar or in sweetened warm water; bathe the throat freely and bind on a flannel. For Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Back or Side bathe freely with Balm in Gilead; and generally take internally.

For Burns mix one part Balm in Gilead and two of water and flour, to make a paste, cover the burn with the same. For Colic, take from ten to forty drops in hot water; bathe the bowels and apply wet flannels. In the above the smaller dose is for children, and the larger for adults; vary according to age and circumstances.

Colbert's Balm in Gilead is harmless. Colbert's Balm in Gilead gives satisfaction.

Those who have used Balm in Gilead will not be without it.

Agents wanted. For terms address
C. S. COLBERT & CO.,
No. 123 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. B. Orders sent by Express to any part of the United States at the shortest notice.
April 29, 1861. 6m

## Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.
July 1, 1861.

CRACKERS.—Steward's Philadelphia Butter Crackers, an article rarely had in this market, for sale at H. G. CARR'S.



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

# Advertisements.

## ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

## Sands' Sarsaparilla.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This is the original and genuine article, which by its wonderful cures has secured the first and foremost place in public estimation: it has now become indispensable in families for the most delicate female, and the youngest child may take it at all times with perfect safety. It not only cures Scrofula and all diseases arising from a vitiated and inflamed condition of the blood, but if timely used will carry off in a perfectly natural manner all unhealthy secretions, and prevent the breaking out of those unsightly blotches, sores and pimples, to which persons of scrofulous tendency are all more or less subject.

CURES
Scrofula,
Fever Sores,
Salt Rheum,
Boils and Pimples,
Stubborn Ulcers,
Cutaneous Eruptions,
Painters' Colic,
Rheumatism,
Erysipelas,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.—Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla and take no other.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
July 1, 1861. 1m

## The New York

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE WEEKLY.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

☞The Publishers of the NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, at the solicitation of many friends of this paper, have revised the list of prices for their Weekly edition, and reduced the rates so as to meet the views of those who want a weekly paper for

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

In mechanical execution it is second to none. With an able corps of Editors in the several departments, embracing commerce and finance, foreign news, political economy, national and State politics, productive industry and improvements, city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and with intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries, the proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking

20 copies or upwards.......ONE DOLLAR each.
13 copies..................FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
8 copies...................TEN "
4 copies...................SIX "
3 copies...................FIVE "
Under 3 copies.............TWO "

The papers will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in the case of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce..............$9 00
Daily Junior Do. ..................... 5 00
Two copies Junior to one address,........ 9 00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, April 22, '61.

## Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

## Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.
May 27, 1860.

## Hanover Branch Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

FIRST TRAIN leaves Hanover at 9, A. M., making direct connection at Junction for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the West.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Hanover at 2, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore and intermediate points.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Baltimore, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.
June 10, 1861.

## Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to South Baltimore street, a few doors south of the Court House, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued custom of the public. [Gettysburg, April 8, 1861.

## John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

# PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

## J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

## Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

## Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

## A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

## Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

## D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

## J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the DENTIST. Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

## Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

*President*—George Swope.
*Vice President*—S. R. Russell.
*Secretary*—D. A. Buehler.
*Treasurer*—David M'Creary.
*Executive Committee*—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
*Managers*—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

## Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

## Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice.—☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry, of every description. STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., South Side, Philad'a.
Mar. 11, 1861. 3m

## Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

H. G. CARR has just received from the city of Philadelphia a very fine assortment of fancy and plain Gentlemen's Neck Ties, which he is selling cheaper than ever.

# Baltimore Adv'ts.

## Howard Street

CARPET STORE!—A. G. GRIFFITH & SON, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Corner of Howard & Marion Streets, Baltimore.

☞NEW AND CHEAP CARPET HOUSE.

Do you want to buy a Cheap Carpet?

Then go to the Howard St. Carpet Store. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.—We would invite attention to our New stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rag Carpets, Table Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest *Cash* prices.

☞Any wishing to buy goods in our line will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods packed for country trade and delivered free of charge. A. G. GRIFFITH & SON.

ALBERT G. GRIFFITH, G. SAPPINGTON GRIFFITH, No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Cor. of Howard & Marion Streets.
April 8, 1861. 6w

## 1861. 1861. 1861.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.—Carpets from 25 cents up; Oil Cloths from 37½ cents up; White and Checked Matting, all widths, at very low prices; Cocoa Mattings of different widths. Also, DRUGGETTS, RUGS, DOOR MATS and STAIR RODS at reduced rates. RAG CARPETS of our own make at wholesale and retail. A call solicited. JOSEPH VICTORY,
145 Lexington Street,
4 doors west of Howard St., Baltimore.
April 1, 1861. 3m

## A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6 1860. 1y

## Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE.
FANCY GOODS,
*HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,*
AND TOYS,
Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.
151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.
☞Orders promptly attended to.
June 18, 1860. 1y

## George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

FAIRFIELD

## Still in the Union!

RINEHART & SULLIVAN beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to the fact that they have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, cheaper than ever before offered in the county.

Having bought their goods for Cash, at panic prices, and at a time when the decline in many kinds of fabrics is unprecedented, they are enabled to offer such BARGAINS as will astonish the most credulous. If our friends will but call and examine our stock, which is complete in every department, we are sure we can offer such inducements as will amply repay them for their trouble. Every article usually kept in a first class country store will be found on hand. We are determined NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD anywhere outside of the City, as our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." No trouble to show goods.

☞We also take this occasion to return our thanks for the very generous patronage we have heretofore received, and indulge the hope that by strict attention to business, and a high regard for the interests of both our patrons and ourselves, to merit a continuance of their kind favors. RINEHART & SULLIVAN,
Corner Main and Mountain sts.,
April 8, 1861. Fairfield, Pa.

## De Grath's Great Electric Oil,

IS THE MARVEL OF THE AGE—For the following, (not everything:)

Cures Rheumatism often in a day;
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, two minutes;
Cures Cramp in Stomach, five minutes;
Cures Burns, Wounds, Bruises, one to two days;
Cures Headache, fifteen minutes;
Cures Ear-ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, one night;
Cures Piles, Swelled Glands, ten days;
Cures Felons, Broken Breasts, Salt Rheum, two to six days;
Cures Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, six to ten days;
Cures Frosted Feet and Chilblains, one to three days;
Cures Ague and Fever, one to two days, and all nervous and scrofulous affections.
Cures Deafness in one to four days;
Cures all Pains in the Back, Breast, &c., in two days.

BOY TAKEN OFF HIS CRUTCHES IN TWENTY MINUTES!
Alexandria, Va.

Prof. De Grath—Dear Sir:—My son had his foot badly cut and swollen from sticking a nail into it, and was totally unable to walk without a crutch, when, by one application of your Electric Oil, he was immediately cured and able to walk without his crutch. I believe he was saved from being lame thereby. I recommend your Oil to all afflicted.

Yours, truly,
JOHN ARNOLD, Hatter.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all pains cured at once, by this great Oil.

The Cures made by Prof. De Grath with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are almost miraculous, and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil," for the cure of diseases on man and beast.

GREAT DISCOVERY!—Ample tests, both by able practitioners and chemical analysis, have demonstrated the great value of Prof. De Grath's beautiful combination, called DE GRATH'S "ELECTRIC OIL," for the relief and cure of man and beast. But the people themselves are rendering their verdict in a manner both unmistakeable and satisfactory. More than five hundred thousand bottles have been sold in a very short time—a great proportion to those who heard others recommend it, who had tried it. That it is a splendid discovery, is everywhere acknowledged, and nothing like it was ever before prepared.

The only Genuine "Electric Oil" is Prof. De Grath's, which is to be had at all the respectable Druggists in the United States, and at wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, of the Agent. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle. 117 S. 8th street, Philadelphia, Principal Depot.
May 27, 1861. 3m

## Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVE DRILL and HARDEE'S RIFLE DRILL to be had at H. G. CARR'S, opposite the Bank.

## 1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a despatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS AND CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats.—HATS for Spring and Summer, of beautiful styles, embracing Straw, Leghorn and Panama. Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place—all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash. Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morrocco Boots, Baskins, Gaiters and Slippers. GAITERS AND SLIPPERS AT 75 CENTS PER PAIR. All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one! Come all!
And give me a friendly call,
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.
April 22, 1861.

## Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

## Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

## Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

## Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

## Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.
Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

## Photography

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes. Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860 1y

## The Bodugger.

THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something *entirely* new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free.* Address

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
March 4, 1861. 1y

LADIES, at H. G. Carr's is the place to get Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds very cheap. Call and examine them. No trouble to show goods. [May 13.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

## BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

## Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.
Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

## Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.

DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

## Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Nov. 12, 1860. tf

## Gettysburg

STEAM LIME MILL, CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN, in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer. GROUND LIME-STONE is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams county, will attest the truth of this assertion:

☞"I have been trying the Ground Limestone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop. PETER DIEHL."

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

☞Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.
Mar. 4, 1861. tf JOHN HOOVER.

## Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, GETTYSBURG, PA., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their NEW AND EXTENSIVE SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.

ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

## Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen.
Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, FLATS AND SHAKER HOODS, of latest spring styles, embracing Boulevarde and Vernon, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, at
April 22. R. F. McILHENY'S.

## Only One Dollar Each!

10,000 BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS OF THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY GIVEN AWAY!—The idea of representing the Lord's Prayer by an engraving, and of ornamenting and arranging it in such a manner as to produce at once a model of neatness and taste, was conceived and carried out by Ormsby, the celebrated Bank Note Engraver, of New York City. It commences with exquisitely executed words of "Our Father," and then follow in succession the other parts of the prayer, every phrase of which is engraved in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Near the bottom of the picture is a superbly executed head of OUR SAVIOR, and encircling the upper part of the engraving are ten angels, each bearing one of the TEN COMMANDMENTS. The engraving has received the most unqualified praise from the religious community, as there is nothing of a sectarian character about it, having been recommended by Clergymen of all denominations. As an ornament it is one of the most splendid ever published in this country, and is destined to take the place of a poorer class of engravings. The size of the plate is 20 by 28 inches, and is unquestionably the cheapest engraving ever offered in this country.

Who that loves art—who that delights to study a fine engraving—who that would receive the impressions which such a work is calculated to impart, would fail to secure a copy when the price is ONLY ONE DOLLAR, with the chance of securing for the sum, in addition, a permanent home or another valuable gift?

As a work of art this valuable and beautiful engraving is worth more than the Dollar asked for it, as will readily be acknowledged on an inspection of it; but the subscribers intend to make a Gift Distribution to purchasers of the engravings, of valuable presents, as follows:

1 House and Lot in York Borough,
2 Buggies, (Quinn & Palmer's make, warranted,)
1 Rockaway,
2 Building Lots in York Borough,
1,000 Valuable Books,
50 bbls. Flour, (warranted,)
1,000 Gold Gilt Frames to suit Engraving of the Lord's Prayer,
500 Steel Plate Engravings Birth of Christ,
Magnificent Looking Glasses,
Gold and Silver Watches,
All kinds of Jewelry, embracing Cameos, Florentine, Mosaic, Gold Stone, &c., &c.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 with each engraving sold.

When the engravings are all sold a meeting of the purchasers will be called at Washington Hall, York, Pa., when the Gifts named above will be distributed in such manner as the purchasers may determine. The purchasers selecting a committee of disinterested persons to make the awards in such manner as they may designate.

The proprietors, from the favorable manner in which this Gift Enterprise has been received, and the number of engravings already sold, hope to be able to have the amount disposed of by the 1st of Oct., ensuing, and when all are sold they will notify the purchasers, and have the distribution of the Gifts proceeded with.

This engraving has received the commendation of the Reverend Clergy, our first citizens, and indeed of all classes, who enter into it with spirit.

AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
J. M. AUSTIN. GEORGE WEHRLY.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We invite attention to some of the recommendations:

From Rev. C. W. Thompson, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, Pa.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—The engraving of the "*Lord's Prayer*" which is now offered for sale by Messrs. Austin & Wehrly of this Borough is "got up" with much taste and beauty, and ought to recommend *itself* to public attention—anything that will keep that noble composition before the mind and memory is likely to do good. The work seems to me only to require examination in order to be admired, and I can but hope that the gentlemen who have in hand its distribution at so moderate a rate, will be abundantly successful in their undertaking. C. W. THOMPSON.

From the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Pastor of the Moravian Church, York, Pa.
York, Pa., Feb. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Austin & Wehrly:—Having had the pleasure of inspecting Messrs. Austin & Wehrly's splendid engraving of the *Lord's Prayer*, I would cordially recommend it to the favorable attention of their friends at York and elsewhere. It is not only a beautiful ornament for the dwelling of every Christian family, but also a useful and edifying acquisition for Sunday schools and similar benevolent institutions.

F. F. HAGEN.

☞Editors or Publishers of papers giving this advertisement 6 insertions, will be entitled to an Engraving and Ticket, by forwarding the paper for that time to our address, or by inserting it until the time appointed for the distribution, with an Editorial notice once in 4 weeks, they will receive the engraving framed with a fine gold gilt frame to suit its size and a Ticket. AUSTIN & WEHRLY.
York, June 24, 1861.

## Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.
Nov. 28, 1859. tf

## Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

## Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

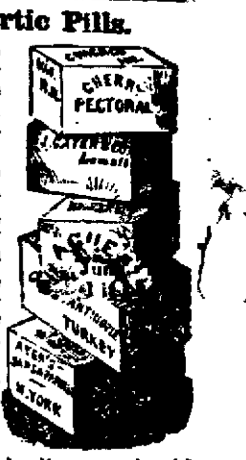
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
Nov. 19, 1860. tf

## Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.
April 2, 1860.

IRISH LINEN, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting, just received at SCHICK'S.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.




ARE you sick, feeble, and complaining?—Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE, Clk of Steamer Clarion.

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb. 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours,

ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, RELAX, WORMS.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. The alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DYSPEPSIA, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 24, '55.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, SUPPRESSION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, DROPSY, PARALYSIS, FITS, ETC.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife. Ion.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, '56.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism.—Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. '55.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

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Sept. 3, 1860. 1yeow

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